

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S.-SOVIET GENEVA SUMMIT

XINHUA 'Roundup'

OW171911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 17 Nov 85

["Round-up: U.S.-Soviet Summit, Focus of Worldwide Attention (by Ren Zhengde)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. and Soviet leaders will meet here on Tuesday for a two-day summit, the first such encounter between the two superpowers in six years, thus attracting worldwide attention.

Since the last summit between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna in 1979, the relations between the two countries have been tense and adversarial. Since the second half of last year, however, the two countries, out of their own strategic considerations, have indicated a desire for dialogue to ease their strained relations. After repeated consultations, they agreed early last July to hold the summit.

The summit is held at a moment when their relations remain as strained -- despite signs of superficial relaxation -- and their arms race threatens to extend into outer space. Before the summit, the two countries mounted an intensive propaganda offensive while making detailed preparations.

The United States called a six-nation summit of the West and then a NATO meeting in an effort to win backing from its allies. Militarily, it has completed ahead of schedule the siting of 228 medium-range missiles in Western Europe, originally due to be in place by the end of this year. At the same time, the United States indicated its willingness to negotiate a drastic cut in strategic nuclear arsenals with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union convened a summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact organization, and issued repeated calls for a freeze on nuclear weapons, a halt to nuclear tests and a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons. It has made it clear that if the United States refuses to make concessions on its "star wars" plan, there will be no real relaxation in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The summit will focus discussion on disarmament, regional issues and bilateral issues. The U.S. side has indicated that it will also bring up human rights issues during the meeting. But the key issue remains arms control, which sharply divides the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the previous three rounds of arms control talks in Geneva, the two countries had agreed to a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons and had come closer in their positions on nuclear verification and other specific issues. But there was no substantial progress on such vital issues as the scope of disarmament and the U.S. "star wars" plan. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, after visiting Moscow early this month, admitted that the deep differences separating their two countries "have not narrowed."

On regional issues, the two countries accused each other of engaging in expansion and infiltration, and in the past five meetings between them to discuss issues concerning Afghanistan, southern Africa, East Asia, Middle East and Central America, little progress was made.



Since the first of this year, however, there has been a remarkable increase in mutual visits by top government officials and other personnel, and negotiations have been held on trade, civil aviation, aviation security, opening of more consulates and cooperation in the civil use of nuclear energy. Recently, the two countries have shown fresh interest in the holding of regular summit meetings. Accords on some of the above-mentioned issues are considered likely at the summit.

The world welcomes the summit meeting and hopes it will yield positive results. But U.S. and Soviet Government officials are cautious in predicting the meeting's outcome. Both are of the view that the talks will be arduous, and hope lies in the fact that they signify a new beginning for understanding and improved relations.

#### Reagan Seeks 'Fresh Start'

OW170100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0048 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva November 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here tonight for a two-day meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the first between the two superpowers in the past six years since 1979.

In a brief statement made at the airport, Reagan said that he came here to seek a "fresh start" in the U.S.-Soviet relations and is expected to have "a genuine give-and-take on regional issues, on human rights and on the reduction of arms" with the Soviet leader. He said the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union on these matters "run deep". But, he added, he will try together with Gorbachev to "make a start".

President Reagan was welcomed at the airport by Kurt Furgler, president of the Swiss Confederation. Furgler expressed the hope that "the spirit of Geneva" born from the four-power conference of July 1955 here "will be with you and your counterpart all along the talks".

Reagan's party included Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane.

#### Weinberger Letter to Reagan

OW170244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left here for Geneva today to have a two-day meeting, with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Over the past few days, several demonstrations were held here and elsewhere by peace movement groups urging Reagan and Gorbachev to achieve nuclear disarmament at their meetings on November 19 and 20.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who will not attend the Geneva summit meeting, delivered a letter to President Reagan personally on Wednesday. In the letter, which was published today in THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES, Weinberger asked the President to avoid a commitment to observe the 1979 strategic arms treaty and one that would affirm a "restrictive" interpretation of the 1972 antiballistic-missile treaty. Such an interpretation would hurt Reagan's efforts to develop the Space-Defense Initiative (the "star wars" program), Weinberger said.

The U.S. officials described the letter as a last-minute effort by Weinberger to influence the President's arms control positions at his meeting with Gorbachev.

## Speakes, McFarlane on Summit

OW180246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not be judged by specific agreements but by whether the two leaders succeed in charting "a course for the conduct of the relationship" between the two countries, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today.

Speakes, who is in Geneva as a member of Reagan's party, told reporters that the President seeks "to chart a course for the conduct of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union that is fundamentally different from those sought by his predecessors." We seek a long process to make our relationships more stable, more predictable and, perhaps, to provide a roadmap for pursuing negotiations in the key areas of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union," he said. He emphasized that the summit meeting is "not a substitute for negotiations", but rather should provide "the highest-level of direction and impetus for negotiations in the key areas" of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

Meanwhile, at his press conference, U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said that the United States hopes the summit meeting will produce "a foundation and understanding" of how the two countries "ought to do business" so that they may "compete peacefully." Both Speakes and McFarlane did not specifically mention arms control, widely expected to be the central topic of the summit.

On the statement by the Soviet Union yesterday regarding Afghanistan and the reports of Soviet willingness to reach a political settlement of the Afghan issue, Speakes said it is still difficult for the United States at the moment to determine exactly what the Soviet attitude and positions would be on this matter.

He said while the United States views the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan as a key element, "a settlement must also be provided for three other principles contained in the U.N. resolutions on Afghanistan: Restoration of an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan, self-determination for the Afghan people and return of Afghan refugees with safety and honor."

## USSR's Arbatov on Summit

OW151046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.S.-Soviet summit, scheduled for November 19-20 in Geneva, should mark "a turning point" to remove the second "cold war," Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov said here today. But, he said, no people expect that agreements will be concluded at the summit. If the summit only made some decisions on convening more meetings, he said, then such a summit would be unnecessary.

Arbatov, who works at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is a member of the Soviet experts' delegation accompanying Mikhail Gorbachev to the summit. He reaffirmed the Soviet position of opposing the U.S. program of "star wars." However, he held that the summit will be expected to reach a rapprochement on some "crucial issues." The rapprochement would pave the way for reaching accords in the future, especially in the field of arms of mass destruction, he said.

## Chervov Decries U.S. Proposal

OW171921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 17 (XINHUA) -- A high-ranking Soviet military officer today accused the United States of not taking a constructive attitude toward the arms reduction issue.

Nikolay Chervov, head of the General Staff Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, said at a press conference that the U.S. proposal was in fact not to cut but to increase its strategic nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union will lead to a considerable cut in strategic nuclear arsenals. The Soviet Union is studying the U.S. proposal, Chervov said, which has neglected a crucial problem -- space striking weapons. It is unrealistic to reach an agreement on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons without banning space striking weapons, he added.

The Soviet stand toward space weapons remains clear, Chervov noted. The Soviet Union opposes all research, experiments and deployment of space striking weapons, he said.

## Geneva Prepares for Summit

OW171715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 17 Nov 85

["Geneva and World Ready for U.S.-Soviet Summit" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 16 (XINHUA) -- A chilling, early winter wind blows across Lake Geneva and into the heart of the world's diplomatic center where all is ready for what could be the most important meeting of the decade -- the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Geneva, one of Europe's most tranquil and picturesque tourist cities, has been transformed by the security measures taken to protect U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who arrives tonight, and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who arrives Monday for the superpowers summit, the first of its kind since 1979.

Swiss authorities have mobilized 3,500 security officers, including 2,000 troops and more than 1,400 police and extra border guards. Armed with machineguns, the security officers have begun patrolling the streets and have barricaded the Avenue de la Paix, or Avenue of Peace, with barbed wire. Armored vehicles are ready for emergency action at the airport and all crosspoints, and military planes now hover over the city. Ground-to-air missile batteries have been deployed around the airport and Swiss Airforce jet fighters stationed at a nearby private airstrip. High fences have been built up around the residences and offices to be used by Reagan and Gorbachev, and all roads leading to the buildings have been blocked. The Swiss Government is spending 2.5 million Swiss francs, (about 1.1 million U.S. dollars) to protect the leaders during their two-day summit, which is expected to focus on nuclear arms control.

Reagan and Gorbachev are under mounting international world pressure to reach substantive agreements to ease world tension. Today about 10,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators, environmentalists, pacifists, church leaders and concerned citizens marched through Geneva calling on the two superpowers to halt the arms race, to reduce nuclear armament, and to give up their rivalry, which endangers the independence, freedom and security of other countries. This was the last peace parade to take place before the summit, as all demonstrations will be banned beginning Sunday.



Among those preparing for the event, perhaps the busiest are the 3,000 journalists that have flocked here from all corners of the world to compete for minute-by-minute coverage of Tuesday's and Wednesday's meetings.

There are varying speculations on the summit's outcome among members of the world's press. Some journalists are optimistic while others have grave doubts that any major breakthrough will occur given the two sides' presummit maneuvers and pronouncements. However, few people are willing to bet on the end result of the summit. Gorbachev himself once said that there is always leeway for reasonable accommodation in the dealing of political and foreign affairs, and Reagan has claimed that he is good at negotiations and knows well when a compromise can be made.

Reportedly then, Geneva is ready for Reagan and Gorbachev to take their places across the negotiating table from one another. Indeed, the world, too, is ready for its two most powerful leaders to talk about substantial nuclear armament reduction and the end of the nuclear arms race. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, are you ready?

#### RADIO VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET GENEVA ARMS TALKS

OW140130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the "International Current Events" program: "International Background Information on U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Talks in Geneva"]

[Excerpts] The third round of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks ended in Geneva on 7 November without reaching any specific agreement. The next round will occur in mid-January. The U.S.-Soviet Geneva disarmament talks package, including space weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, began in mid-March of this year. Compared with past disarmament talks, the present ones exhibit some new characteristics which merit our attention. First, they are held at a time when both the United States and the Soviet Union want to ease their strained relations and establish dialogue.

At the beginning of this year, the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister met and reached an agreement on resuming talks on nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union no longer insisted that the United States halt deployment of intermediate-range guided missiles in West Europe as a prerequisite for restoring talks. It even accepted the U.S. suggestion that both offensive and defensive weapons be included on the agenda. The United States also made some concessions. It agreed to include the star wars plan on the agenda.

The second characteristic of the present Geneva talks is that they cover an extensive array of subjects, and the questions involved are quite complex. Therefore, it is unlikely that any substantive agreement will be reached within a short time. Because the talks cover space weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, and intermediate-range nuclear weapons at the same time, the large number of issues involved is unprecedented. New questions give rise to disputes while some old questions still remain to be resolved. As new questions mingle with old ones, the talks become all the more difficult.

At the end of September the Soviet Union first made a specific proposal on comprehensive arms limitation and publicized it widely throughout the world. At the end of October the United States also made a disarmament proposal at the talks, but did not make public the details. However, according to information from various sources, while the two proposals at first glance have something in common, they are fundamentally opposed if analyzed carefully.

Both U.S. and Soviet proposals agree to curtail their respective strategic weapons by 50 percent.



However, with regard to which weapons to curtail, how to calculate the number of existing nuclear weapons, and other essential questions, each country has its own different plan.

The third characteristic of the Geneva talks is that along with the escalation of the nuclear arms race, the focal point of the talks has shifted to space weapons. During the past few years, both the United States and the Soviet Union have been making great efforts to study and develop various antisatellite and antimissile space weapons. The difference is that the United States openly claims it will carry out the star wars plan and moves ahead vigorously; while the Soviet Union, holding the banner of seeking peace in space, quietly carries out its plan. At the very beginning of the talks, the Soviet Union regarded scrapping or at least postponing the U.S. star wars plan as its primary goal. According to its disarmament proposal, scrapping the star wars plan is the prerequisite for cutting down Soviet nuclear weapons by 50 percent. The United States spares no effort to treat space weapons and other nuclear weapons differently, stressing that its star wars plan is of a defensive nature, and has repeatedly stated that its stand on studying and developing space weapons is unchangeable. One of the principles upon which the U.S. disarmament proposal is based is to permit research into Strategic Defense Initiative.

The U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva have continued for some 8 months. Though both sides have relaxed their strained relations a little, the talks still face one obstacle after another. If the two nuclear powers fail to fundamentally change their policy of nuclear arms expansion, it will be difficult for them to reach any significant agreement. Of course, it is always better to have talks. At the current UN General Assembly session, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out: People hope the United States and the Soviet Union can, through serious talks, reach an agreement which is feasible and does not harm the interests of other countries. However, it is unrealistic to pin all hopes on the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

#### UN ENVOY URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

OW150835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] United Nations, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Security Council was urged yesterday to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa as it entered its second day of deliberations on the question of Namibia. Condemning South Africa's "open defiance" of U.N. resolutions on the Namibian problem, Ambassador Li Luye, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, said that "mandatory sanctions must be imposed to force it to heed the will of the world community." Li told the Security Council, meeting in emergency session at the request of African and non-aligned countries, that China supported their call for sanctions against South Africa. He urged the council, particularly the permanent members, to effectively carry out their responsibilities and do their part in ensuring implementation of the U.N. plan for Namibia.

#### PRC TO INVITE USSR, OTHERS TO SPORTS MEET

OW180926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Fukuoka, Japan, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Volleyball Association will invite Cuba, the Soviet Union and Japan for an international women's volleyball tournament set for next May in Beijing. This was announced by a spokesman for the Chinese delegation participating in the current World Cup Tourney here. The four-nation tournament will be a major warm-up before the 10th world women's volleyball championships slated for next September in Czechoslovakia, he said. The first Beijing tournament was held in May this year with China taking the title, followed by Cuba, the Soviet Union and Japan.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PLA NAVY COMMANDER

## Welcomed in Washington

OW131919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral James Watkins presided over an official ceremony here today to welcome Commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Huaqing who is here for a friendly visit to the United States.

After the ceremony, Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff; Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense and Watkins met separately with Liu.

Watkins held a banquet this evening in honor of Liu and his party.

The commander of the Chinese Navy arrived here yesterday for a 12-day visit. He is scheduled to visit naval bases and defense facilities in New Orleans, Key West, Orlando, San Diego and Honolulu.

## Commander Hosts Banquet

OW151104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA) -- High-ranking U.S. naval and Marine officers today attended a banquet hosted by the visiting Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huaqing at the Chinese Embassy in Washington. The Chinese chief naval officer is heading a visiting People's Liberation Army (PLA) naval delegation. The delegation arrived in the U.S. on November 12 after concluding a visit to France.

About 40 U.S. guests, including Admiral James Watkins, chief of U.S. naval operations, and other ranking U.S. naval and Marine officers attended tonight's banquet. Chinese Ambassador to the United States Han Xu, Chinese Military Attache Zhang Wutang and their wives were also present at the banquet.

Last night, Admiral Watkins held a banquet honoring the visiting Chinese naval delegation.

RONG YIREN RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMEN 15 NOV

OW152000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this evening a business mission from the American United Technologies Corporation led by Senior Executive Vice-President Hubert Faure.

Rong exchanged views with Faure on furthering cooperation between China and the U.S. corporation.

United Technologies, a designer and manufacturer of high-technology products, and China's Tianjin Elevator Company and China International Trust and Investment Corporation pooled investment to establish China Tianjin Otis Elevator Co. Ltd. in 1983. Products of the joint venture are now being sold both in and outside China.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV LEAVES FOR GENEVA SUMMIT

OW181202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev left here this morning for summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the first between the two superpowers in six years.

Relations between the two countries have deteriorated since June 1979, when American President Jimmy Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev met in Vienna.

Gorbachev has said that he will not go to Geneva empty-handed but rather to work seriously and constructively. Reagan also said he hoped their meeting would lead to a fresh start in their superpower relations.

Since the two leaders agreed to meet each other four months ago, the two sides have been locked in a war of charges and counter-charges over a wide range of issues, particularly nuclear arms control and the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). All signs indicate that the Geneva summit will be a tough one as they are almost diametrically opposed to each other on the major issues to be discussed in Geneva.

SOVIET PRESS QUESTIONS U.S. SINCERITY AT SUMMITIZVESTIYA Editorial Cited

OW160852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (XINHUA) -- As the superpowers' Geneva summit quickly approaches, the official Soviet press has fired a fresh salvo against the United States and dismissed any illusion about a major Soviet-U.S. agreement.

In an editorial discussing readers' letters less than a week before the November 19-20 summit, the government newspaper, IZVESTIYA, expressed growing doubt about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's sincerity and any major breakthroughs during the meeting.

"The position of Washington is not favorable to this and gives little hope for it," the newspaper said, referring to any possible agreement between the two sides. The Soviet Union, the editorial said, "desires fruitful talks in Geneva, however, Washington should never regard this as a kind of weakness." IZVESTIYA warned "If necessary, we will forge a still stronger shield than the one Washington wants." It was referring to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" project, which aims to provide an anti-missile shield in outer space, and a major issue that is blocking U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported that a group of Soviet legislators have accused the United States of human rights abuse and racial discrimination.

In a letter to the U.S. Congress, the Soviet legislators expressed "deep concern" over the state of American Indians, whose treatment in the United States is "intolerable," according to TASS.

U.S. President Reagan has declared that he will include human rights issues as one of his major topics when he meets Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.



It was reported that other Soviet organizations, including the Council of Soviet Trade Unions, also denounced the United States today for what they call the U.S. undermining of trade unions' rights and freedoms and for U.S. support of the racist regime in South Africa.

#### XINHUA Cites PRAVDA

OW171352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 17 (XINHUA) -- A leading Soviet paper today questioned Washington's sincerity at the Soviet-U.S. summit which is to open in Geneva on Tuesday.

PRAVDA, organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, said in a dispatch from Geneva that "None of the observers and none of the newspapers express confidence that the U.S. side is ready to take real steps" to achieve nuclear disarmament and improve relations with the Soviet Union. It said while "the regional problems do call for a solution, this first of all requires the United States to stop interfering in the affairs of other peoples." "It is quite wrong to consider regional conflicts the main cause of rising world tension," it added.

A review of international affairs carried in PRAVDA on the same day accused the White House of paying lip service to a safer world and better ties with Moscow. "In practice," it complained, "the U.S. Administration's approach to the Geneva talks can hardly be called constructive." The problem is not only in Washington's unwillingness to solve "the most vital problems of our time by pushing them to the background" and its attempts to "downgrade intentionally the opportunities for achieving progress in Geneva," the review said. What is at hand, it stressed, is the U.S. intention to remove from discussion issues related to the U.S. space militarization plans" and to "gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union."

#### SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ASSAILS SDI

OW141745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Vitaliy Shabanov charged today that the United States' Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) will not be used for defensive purposes but is aimed purely at increasing U.S. offensive capability and dominating the world strategic balance of power.

In an interview with the Soviet army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Shabanov accused the U.S. of developing new strike weapons by carrying out the SDI program (also known as "star wars") and claimed that the so-called "defence" system will really be used to improve U.S. offensive capability in outer space. The deputy minister added that the Soviet Union does not have a program similar to the U.S. "star wars" development of space strike weapons, but he warned that if the American SDI program is implemented, the Soviet Union will "have to ensure the world strategic balance by improving and developing its own strategic weapons."

The Shabanov interview, published only six days before the upcoming Geneva summit, also stressed that prevention of the arms race in outer space should be treated as "a key problem" to be solved during the Geneva talks.



NEW ZEALAND YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW141801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- A 60-member youth delegation from New Zealand arrived here this evening on a ten-day visit to China. The visitors, led by Labor Party MP Richard Northey, were greeted at the airport by 150 Chinese youngsters. They will tour Beijing, Xian and Guangzhou.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW151538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today Sino-New Zealand relations are good and the two countries could cooperate in various fields.

Talking with a 60-member youth delegation from New Zealand, Hu Yaobang urged the young people of the two countries to increase exchange of visits and strengthen their friendship. The general secretary said some people view friendship in a narrow sense. "They make friends only with a small number of people while looking down upon others, approaching them in an overbearing manner," he said. The youngsters, he went on, should dedicate their knowledge to their own countries while working for friendship with other peoples, for world peace and a better world.

Delegation leader Richard Northey who is a Labor Party MP, said that although New Zealand and China are vastly different in size and population, they have identical views on many issues, particularly issues of peace and disarmament. New Zealanders appreciate China's modernization program and its decision to cut down one million troops, he noted.

The meeting took place this afternoon in Zhongnanhai where the Chinese Communist Party Headquarters is located.

This evening, the All-China Youth Federation gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honor of the New Zealand visitors. The 60 New Zealanders arrived here yesterday. In addition to Beijing, they will tour Xian and Guangzhou.

HONG KONG OFFICIAL ENCOURAGED BY U.S. SENATE VOTE

OW141749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Hong Kong, November 14 (XINHUA) -- A Hong Kong Government official here today described the U.S. Senate vote last night on the Jenkins bill as "quite encouraging." The vote indicated a greater likelihood that any presidential veto could be sustained, said Hamish Macleod, the Hong Kong Government's director of trade, at a press conference.

The bill was passed by 60 votes to 39. If President Reagan vetoes the bill it will be referred back to the Senate, and then the House, where a two-thirds majority would be required to override that veto.

"On yesterday's voting," Macleod said, "it seems unlikely that such a proportion could be achieved." "It must be remembered that many people who might vote for the bill now would think twice about the more serious step of overriding a veto," he said.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PAKISTANI PRIME MINISTER

## Interviewed on PRC Ties

OW161030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said the Pakistan-China friendship is "strong and durable" because it conforms to the abiding aspirations and interests of the two peoples.

In an exclusive interview with all the Chinese correspondents in Pakistan here before his visit to China, the prime minister said that relations between Pakistan and China have been "excellent". "Our two countries respect and defend the principles of peaceful co-existence," and they share "views on major international issues," he said.

He said China has been "a good neighbor." "It has provided us with valuable economic assistance to build up the industrial infrastructure in our country and develop our self-reliance," said the prime minister, adding that "Pakistan is grateful to China for its support and assistance in the political and economic sphere which has created a spirit of abiding goodwill and understanding between our two peoples and governments." Referring to his coming China visit, the prime minister said it will be his first official tour abroad as the Pakistan prime minister. "Implicit in this choice is a tribute to the special ties of friendship between Pakistan and China," and this will indicate to everybody "the good relations we have with China," he added.

Junejo said he is looking forward to the trip, because it will provide him an opportunity to see for himself "the tremendous progress China has made in the recent years," to exchange views with the Chinese leaders, to convey the greetings and best wishes of the people of Pakistan to the people of China, and reaffirm the abiding friendship between the two peoples and governments. He also expressed the hope that his visit will lead to greater collaboration between the two countries and that Pakistan-China relations will grow "thicker and thicker."

Referring to the internal situation in Pakistan, the prime minister told the Chinese correspondents that "it is our commitment that martial law would be lifted by the 1st of January 1986, and the dawn of the new year will usher in a democratic order in Pakistan." The prime minister said they are now engaged in working out the necessary modalities for the lifting of martial law. "So we are heading for that and we see no problem," he said.

Asked about the present economic situation in Pakistan, Junejo said the recent trends in the country's economy "are quite encouraging". The prime minister revealed that the gross domestic product had increased by 8.4 percent in the fiscal year of 1984-85 and per capita income by over 4 percent during the same period. However, the prime minister warned that despite these achievements the nation still faces a problem of structural imbalance in the balance of payments and low rate of national savings.

## Further on Interview

OW161038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has pointed out that the key to the solution of the Afghanistan problem lies not in Kabul but in Moscow.

During an exclusive interview with XINHUA before his visit to China, the prime minister enunciated Pakistan Government's positions on a number of international issues, including the Afghan crisis, Pakistan-India relationship, regional cooperation and Iran-Iraq war.

"The current situation in Afghanistan could be described as a stalemate with the Soviets controlling the major cities while the rest of the country is effectively in the hands of the Mujahideen (holy-war fighters)," Junejo said. "Even in the cities the Mujahideen have been active in attacking military targets," he added. The prime minister said: "Pakistan has always believed in a political solution to the Afghan crisis based on the resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Conference and the Non-aligned Movement." The latest development, he said, indicates that there is a possibility of a settlement. "The solution of the Afghanistan problem, however, requires the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan," the Pakistan prime minister stated. He reiterated the Pakistan people's backing and support for the Afghan people in their resistance against foreign aggression and for restoring sovereign right in Afghanistan.

Speaking about the Pakistan-Indian relations, the prime minister reaffirmed his country's foreign policy of peaceful coexistence with all countries. He described the contacts between Pakistan and India in recent months as "constructive and useful" when he referred to the summit meeting last March and mutual visits of officials since April. Junejo said that the second meeting of the Pakistan-Indian joint commission held in New Delhi last July has yielded "positive results" and the people-to-people contact will also be promoted between the two South Asian countries. "I am confident that given good-will and understanding on both sides, the two countries will be able to establish good-neighborly, tension-free and cooperative relations," the prime minister stressed.

Dealing with the regional cooperation in South Asia, Junejo said that over the past five years, considerable progress has been made as nine areas of cooperation have been identified and technical committees constituted for coordinating the work. "The summit meeting to be held in Dhaka in December would impart a great impetus to the endeavor for regional cooperation when an association of the regional countries would be formed for institutionalizing such cooperation," the prime minister said.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, Junejo said that his country has spared no effort to seek an early termination to the unfortunate fratricidal conflict. "The objective of promotion of solidarity and unity among the Islamic world is one of the cardinal principles of Pakistan's foreign policy," the prime minister declared.

#### Views Ties Before Departure

OW170742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said here today that this one-week official visit to China will surely come out very useful.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure, Junejo said the visit is his first official trip abroad since he assumed the office of prime minister in March this year. "China is our great friendly neighbor. I have been looking forward to this visit", he said. The prime minister said that during his stay in China, he will hold talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on bilateral issues including expansion of trade and economic cooperations.



Regional and international problems, particularly the Afghanistan crisis will also be discussed, he said.

The entourage accompanying the prime minister includes Vice Chief of the Army Staff Khalid Mahmud Arif, Foreign Minister Shahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan who is already in Beijing, Finance and Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq, Commerce Minister Salim Saifullah Khan, and other officials.

Greeted by Zhao Ziyang

LD171053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived here this afternoon on a week-long official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. China is the first country the Pakistan prime minister has visited since he took office.

Junejo was officially welcomed into Beijing at a ceremony presided over by Premier Zhao at the plaza east to the Great Hall of the People. As Prime Minister Junejo, accompanied by Yang Zhong, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of forestry, drove to the plaza, Premier Zhao stepped forward to shake hands with him. A girl presented the prime minister with a bouquet. Zhao introduced to Junejo Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xu Huizi, and other Chinese officials attending the ceremony. Junejo presented to the Chinese premier General K.M. Arif, vice chief of Army Staff, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials, senators and members of the assembly accompanying him on the visit. At about 16:00 hours, the welcoming ceremony began with a 19-gun salute as the national anthems of the two countries were played. Prime Minister Junejo, accompanied by Premier Zhao, inspected a guard of honor formed by men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Hundreds of youngsters gathered at the plaza, waving flowers and streamers in honor of the distinguished guest. After the ceremony, Zhao and Junejo entered the Great Hall of the People and had a cordial chat there.

Zhao, Junejo Address Banquet

OW171700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China welcomes and supports efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement of the Afghan issue. However, he said, any political settlement must conform to the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly.

Visiting Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said that obviously there can be no settlement of the Afghan issue without a clear and categorical commitment about the withdrawal of Soviet troops within a reasonable and specified time frame. The two leaders made these remarks at a banquet Zhao gave for Junejo at the Great Hall of the People tonight.

Zhao said that "The flames of war have been raging in Afghanistan for almost six years. The foreign invasion has not only caused great sufferings to the Afghan people, but also constituted a great threat to peace and security of its neighbours and the region as a whole." "China has joined most countries in the world in consistently calling for the implementation of the successive U.N. General Assembly resolutions on Afghanistan and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from that country," he said.



Zhao noted that "Upholding principles and justice, the Pakistani Government has in the past few years made unremitting efforts for a just settlement of the Afghan issue and provided generous humanitarian assistance to millions of displaced Afghan refugees, thus winning the appreciation and support of the international community. For this, the Chinese Government and people wish to express their great admiration." Zhao said that "Pakistan, pursuing a policy of independence, peace and non-alignment, has all along attached importance to developing friendly relations with its neighbours and worked to strengthen its unity with other Islamic countries. It has actively participated in the regional cooperation in South Asia and firmly supported the just struggle of the peoples of other Third World countries, thus contributing positively to peace and stability in South Asia and the rest of the world."

Referring to Junejo's current visit to China, Zhao said that "This is your excellency's first official overseas visit since you assumed the office of prime minister, which fully testifies to the great importance attached to Sino-Pakistani friendship by His Excellency President Ziaul Haq and by your excellency and the Pakistani Government". Zhao stressed that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Pakistani Government and people in their just struggle of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1625 GMT on 17 November carries a report on Zhao Ziyang's banquet in honor of Pakistan's Junejo that adds..."Long-tested Sino-Pakistani friendship will definitely be further consolidated and developed."] "The Chinese and Pakistani peoples will remain trustworthy and reliable friends under any circumstances," he added.

Junejo said that Pakistan and China seek to serve the noble cause of peace and progress, upholding the United Nations Charter and the principles of peaceful co-existence. "We respect the independence and integrity of nations, their sovereign equality and their right to self-determination." Noting that the two countries resolutely oppose colonialism and racism, hegemony and domination, aggression and expansion, intervention and interference, he said that "our common commitment to principles is manifest in the identity of our policies on the burning issues of our times."

Pakistan and China have opposed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he said. The occupation of this historically independent and non-aligned nation constitutes a grave violation of the principles of law and justice, and a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security. The Soviet forces must be withdrawn from Afghanistan. The heroic Afghan people have waged a relentless and righteous struggle for national liberation and self-determination during the last six years and won broad international admiration and support, he said. As a neighbouring country which has provided lawful asylum and humanitarian relief to three million Afghan refugees, Junejo noted, Pakistan has made strenuous efforts to promote a political settlement of the Afghan question.

Speaking of his country's subjection to air raids and artillery shelling from Afghanistan, he pointed out that those who plan and approve those sneak attacks should know that Pakistan would neither be intimidated nor abandon our position of principle.

He demanded that the Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea and that Israel withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, and condemned the Pretoria regime's policies of apartheid and repression. Junejo also called for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war.

He stressed Pakistan's sincere and persistent effort to promote tension-free, good-neighbourly relations with India on basis of recognised principles of sovereign equality, non-interference and mutual benefit.

Pakistan has also fully participated in the joint efforts of the South Asian countries to promote regional cooperation and looks forward to the first South Asian summit to be held in Dhaka next December, he said.

Among the guests at the banquet were General K.M. Arif, vice chief of Army Staff, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials and parliamentarian, who accompanied Prime Minister Junejo on the visit.

Present on Chinese side were We Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Yang Zhong, minister of forestry; and Lei Jieqiong, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

#### Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW181118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo held a three-hour talk here this morning.

Sources said that the two prime ministers exchanged extensive views on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. The leaders expressed satisfaction with the results of the talk. They spoke highly of the cooperative relations between the two countries, and were pleased to see that both sides shared the same views on many international issues.

Premier Zhao said that the relations between China and Pakistan were marked by mutual trust and mutual support, and that China was firmly committed to strengthening them.

Pakistan Prime Minister Junejo briefed Premier Zhao on the progress toward what he termed a democratic government. Premier Zhao expressed his appreciation of the achievements in this field. Zhao also expressed his hope that the U.S.-Soviet summit to be held in Geneva tomorrow will make progress for the benefit of world peace.

Junejo reaffirmed his support for the United Nations' resolutions regarding the situation in Afghanistan, and he also urged the Soviet troops to completely withdraw from Afghanistan. He said that Pakistan refused to recognize the Karmal regime in Afghanistan, and will not hold direct talks with it. Zhao praised the Pakistan position on Afghanistan.

Both sides also exchanged views on the situation in the South Asian area. Zhao said that China hoped countries in the South Asian area would enjoy friendly relations, strengthen cooperation, and make efforts for the realization of the area's peace, stability and development.

Among those present on the occasion were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan. Group discussions were also held between the other ministers of the two countries.

On another occasion this morning, Geng Biao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, met with more than 30 parliamentarians from Pakistan, who came to China with their prime minister. Both sides exchanged views on the further strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries' parliaments.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT MEETS CPPCC DELEGATION

OW140210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq tonight praised the friendly ties between Pakistan and China as "not only government-to-government, but also deep-rooted among the peoples of the two countries." Zia made the comment when receiving a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) at the presidential house in Rawalpindi. The delegation is led by Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

The Pakistani-Chinese friendship, the president said, has a solid foundation and is reflected in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

Yang Chengwu expressed his appreciation for the successes Pakistan has made in various fields under the leadership of President Zia over the past eight years. He said the friendly relationship between Pakistan and China is based on mutual trust and serves as an example for friendship between two countries.

After the meeting, the Pakistan president hosted a dinner in honor of the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese guests will leave here for Karachi to continue its visit in Pakistan before going home on November 15.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, PRC

OW161803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Ziaul Haq stated today that the Pakistani-Soviet relations are now in a sensitive and difficult stage.

In an exclusive interview with Omani newspaper AL-WATAN published here today, the president said that although there is no direct trouble between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan has cast shadows over the Pakistani-Soviet relations. He explained that the Afghanistan incident has directly affected Pakistan for about one-fourth of the Afghan population have fled into Pakistan as refugees. He said that only after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan can the refugees return home. He pointed out that Pakistan is working together with the international community to try settling peacefully the Afghanistan problem.

On the relations between Pakistan and China, Zia said the two countries are both good neighbors and friends, who have set a good example for countries of different sizes with different social systems in dealing with their relations. China has provided Pakistan with quite much aid and always adhered to the principle of respecting Pakistan's national sovereignty, he added.

Zia said the Pakistani-U.S. relations are established on the basis of friendship and of sharing similar views on the security in South Asia. He pointed out that the United States is giving economic and military aid to Pakistan out of the consideration for safeguarding the security of Pakistan.



HU QILI, GROUP OPEN TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV HOST

OW151943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party delegation held talks here today with a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The visiting Chinese party delegation is headed by Hu Qili, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, and the head of the host delegation is Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league.

Belovski informed the Chinese delegation of the league's present work, especially its preparations for the 13th congress of the league which will be held next year. Hu briefed the Yugoslavian delegation on the situation in China. The two sides also exchanged views on issues of mutual concern.

After the talks Belovski gave a dinner in honor of the Chinese delegation. In his speech, Hu said that the Chinese Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have identical or similar views on their domestic and foreign policies. He highly appreciated the successful experiences of the league in Yugoslavia's economic reforms. Belovski stressed that the achievements of the two countries in their socialist construction are conducive to the cause of socialism in the world.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the league.

FURTHER ON SINO-BULGARIAN COOPERATION MEETING

## Wan Li Meets Group

OW141315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Acting Premier Wan Li met with a Bulgarian Government delegation led by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, here this afternoon.

On behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, Wan welcomed the delegation which arrived Tuesday to attend the first session of the Sino-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Wan said both China and Bulgaria are socialist countries giving play to the leading role of planned economy, and each has its strong points in economy and technology. The two countries should increase contacts and mutual understanding and develop bilateral economic relations, trade, scientific and technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Wan held that the establishment of the Sino-Bulgarian Commission will promote long-term and steady development of bilateral economic relations and trade.

Khristov, said he agreed with Wan, adding that during the visit his delegation has found that the two countries share a common language and foundation for furthering bilateral economic relations and trade. There exist good prospects for future cooperation, he said.

Present on the occasion was Yang Bo, Chinese chairman of the commission and minister of light industry.

Yesterday Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin held talks with Khristov on bilateral economic relations and trade.



Economic Accord Signed

OW151310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- A summary of the first session of the Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Governments of China and Bulgaria was signed here this afternoon.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng attended the signing ceremony and met with a Bulgarian Government delegation led by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, before the ceremony.

Yang Bo, minister of light industry and Chinese chairman of the commission, and Khristov, Bulgarian chairman of the Commission signed the summary on behalf of their respective governments. According to the summary, the second session of the Sino-Bulgarian Cooperation Commission is scheduled to be held in Sofia in late 1986.

This evening, Bulgarian Ambassador to China Doncho Donchev gave a reception at the embassy on the occasion of the delegation's China trip. The delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

Talks Deemed Successful

OW151058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China and Bulgaria have achieved "positive and satisfactory" results in talks here aimed at boosting bilateral trade and co-operation, officials from the two countries agreed today.

The first session of the Sino-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation, which began Tuesday, ended today.

Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo, who is Chinese chairman of the commission, and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade and Bulgarian Chairman Khristo Khristov agreed the session had been a success. They also agreed that Sino-Bulgarian trade and co-operation had entered a new stage of development.

During the session, the two sides reached an agreement on a number of co-operative schemes, such as Bulgaria's participation in production and technical transformation of a forklift truck works and a grapewinery in China. They suggested that the two countries should co-operate in machinery, electronics, agriculture, chemicals and light industry.

The two sides held talks on present and long-term bilateral trade. They felt such trade had potential, and hoped new ways could be explored for co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

YAO YILIN CONCLUDES UAE VISIT, LEAVES FOR OMAN

Interviewed on Ties

OW151850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China desires to further cooperation with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in economic, trade and other sectors because it will benefit both parties, visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said here today.

In separate interviews with three UAE newspapers, AL-ITTIHAD, AL-BAYAN and AL-KHALIJ, Yao said that a good beginning has been made in the development of the bilateral relations between China and UAE since the establishment of diplomatic relations one year ago. "There are great potentials and broad prospects for Sino-UAE friendly cooperation," Yao emphasised.

Asked about his views on security of the Gulf region, Yao said "We support the Gulf countries in their efforts for common development and collective security through self-reliance and united strength." He expressed the hope that the Gulf countries will strengthen their unity and guard against interference by the superpowers.

Referring to China's stand towards the Iran-Iraq war, Yao reaffirmed that China is strictly neutral and is impartial to both sides. China highly endorses the Gulf countries and other parties for their mediation efforts, Yao said, adding "We are ready to continuously make all our endeavour to this end."

On the Middle East question, Vice-Premier Yao said that a fair and reasonable solution of the Middle East question through peaceful negotiations is desirable. He reiterated that China supports the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

"We respect the choices made in the interest of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples by Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization through full consultations," Yao said. The solution of the Middle East issue will mainly rely on the united struggle by Arab countries and the Palestinian people to compel Israel to forsake its stubborn position of oppression and expansion, the Chinese vice-premier said.

Satisfied With UAE Visit

OW170334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0304 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin left here for Oman this afternoon after a five-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates.

Upon his departure, Vice-Premier Yao expressed satisfaction with the result of the visit. He said that he had seen with his own eyes the great achievements made by the UAE Government and people in the development of its national economy, national construction and in raising living standard by taking advantage of oil resources. The vice-premier said that during his visit he exchanged views with President Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nahayyan and other government leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. The signing of an agreement on economic, trade and technological cooperation between China and the UAE was a tangible result of these talks, he noted. He believed that his visit to the UAE, the first of its kind since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries one year ago, will surely further strengthen the friendly relations.

CONCLUSION OF ZHAO'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR HAILED

HK160440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 16 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "A Journey of Friendship and Opening Up -- Hailing the Satisfactory Conclusion of Premier Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Four Latin American Countries"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang has successfully returned home on the satisfactory conclusion of his official friendly visits to Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela, bringing with him the friendship of the peoples of those countries for the Chinese people. We warmly hail his return.

China and Latin America are respectively in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Although there were some unofficial economic and trade exchanges between them as far back as the 16th century, for various historical and geographical reasons, there was not much mutual intercourse and we did not get to know each other enough. Traversing a vast ocean and crossing the equator, on this visit to the four Latin American countries Premier Zhao Ziyang has promoted understanding, made friends far and wide, and, based on the desire to develop cooperation and preserve peace, has strengthened political and ideological ties with the Latin American countries. In addition, he has explored realistic means of developing cooperation with those countries in the fields of economics and trade, science and technology, and culture and education. He signed 15 accords and agreements or letters of agreement, which have laid a fine foundation for extensive future cooperation between China and the Latin American countries in the political, economic, and other fields. Zhao Ziyang's visit, with its fruitful results, has not only gone further in improving relations between China and the Latin American countries but has also played a major role in South-South cooperation and preserving world peace.

Although China differs somewhat from the Latin American countries in ideology, social system, cultural tradition, and so on, we are all developing countries and members of the Third World. There is no fundamental conflict of interests between us, and moreover we have many important points in common: We share a history of suffering oppression and enslavement; we have all been through a struggle for independence and liberation; we all have a common task of developing our national economies and improving our people's living standards; we all have vast potentials for economic development; we have a common desire to preserve peace; we have similar foreign policies of acting independently, keeping the initiative in our own hands, and pursuing peace; we take a common stand of opposing external intervention and advocating self-determination for all peoples; and we have a common idea for building a new international economic order, and so on. During his visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang summarized and explained the points in common between China and the Latin American countries in the above eight respects, and also made a 4-point proposal for developing ties with those countries: "Peace and friendship, mutual support, equality and mutual benefit, and development together." These views and ideas were endorsed by the Latin American countries. This is the common basis for further developing ties of friendship and cooperation between China and the Latin American countries.

Latin America is a continent of great vitality and vast potential. Its area is great and its resources abundant. The hard-working, brave, and freedom-loving peoples of Latin America raised the banner of opposition to colonialism at the beginning of the last century, producing such outstanding national heroes as Simon Bolivar, San Martin, Hidalgo, and Jose Marti.



Today the countries of Latin America are playing a more and more important role in the struggle to oppose power politics, preserve world peace, develop their national economy, and strive to build a new international economic order. We attach importance to Latin America's position in world affairs and cherish our friendship and cooperation with the countries and peoples of Latin America. It should particularly be noted that China and Latin American countries are all rich in resources, their level of economic development is roughly the same, and they have extensive markets. Each of us can supply what the other lacks and make up for each other's deficiencies. We have all gained some experiences and lessons in economic construction, and can refer to each other in this respect. As developing countries, it is easy for all of us to understand each other's difficulties and predicament, and we all desire to uphold the principle of equality and mutual benefit and promote development together. These are favorable conditions for promoting cooperation between China and the Latin American countries in economics, trade, and technology. During his visit Premier Zhao put forward a series of proposals on carrying out economic, trade, and technology exchanges between China and the Latin American countries. In particular, his idea on the mutual launching of barter trade encompasses a practical means for China and the Latin American countries, and also other developing countries, to further develop economic and trade cooperation. In practicing its open policy, China is facing the developing countries and the Third World as well as the developed countries. To practice economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the Latin American countries represents an important component of China's open policy and its pursuit of South-South cooperation. This should arouse the proper degree of concern and attention among China's economists and traders.

Premier Zhao's visit to four Latin American countries was a journey of friendship and opening up. It has opened up the road for China to further develop ties of friendship and cooperation with those countries. However, the consolidation and development of these achievements will require tremendous continued effort by the sectors concerned. It will require that we gain further understanding of the Latin American countries, including conducting technological investigation and market studies, and drawing up corresponding policies and measures.

It can be predicted that as a result of this friendly visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang and with the common efforts of China and the Latin American countries, a new situation will emerge in the friendly exchanges between China and those countries.

#### GENG BIAO MEETS URUGUAYAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW151408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Geng Biao of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee met and feted a group of members of the General Assembly from Uruguay here this evening.

The group arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

FURTHER ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE 13TH SESSION

## Reports on Draft Laws

OW140221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 13th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee held a plenary session at the Great Hall of the People this morning to hear reports and explanations on a number of draft laws and proposals. Chairman Peng Zhen attended and spoke at the session.

On behalf of the NPC Law Committee, Vice Chairmen Xiang Chunyi and Shen Hong, respectively, gave reports on results of the committee's examination of the draft laws on entry and exist visas for foreigners and for Chinese citizens. Entrusted by the State Council, Zou Yu, minister of justice, gave an explanation on the draft resolution on intensifying publicity and education on the legal system and spreading legal knowledge among the citizens.

Wang Hanbin, secretary general and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, gave an explanation on the draft of the general principles of the civil code of the People's Republic of China. Entrusted by the State Council, Zhu Rong, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, gave an explanation on the draft fishery law of the People's Republic of China.

Wu Bo, vice chairman of the NPC Finance and Economic Committee, gave a report on the results of examining motions made by the deputies and handed over to the committee by the Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC. Wu Bo said: The Presidium handed over a total of 12 motions to the Finance and Economic Committee for examination, 6 of which were proposals for formulating economic laws and the other 6 involved major issues in finance and economic work. Based on the contents of the motions, the Finance and Economic Committee requested responsible comrades of State Council departments concerned to review the motions during the NPC session, and decided that the latter should map out opinions for handling these motions after the session. The State Council departments concerned attached great importance to the motions and mapped out opinions for handling them after serious study. After two discussion meetings, the Finance and Economic Committee agreed, in principle, with the State Council departments opinions and reached consensus with them on revisions of certain motions.

Vice chairmen attending the session were Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, and Huang Hua. State Councilor Kang Shien and President of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang attended the session as observers.

## Peng Zhen Urges Legal Study

OW140628 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, addressed a plenary session of the 13th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee this morning after hearing explanations by Zou Yu, minister of justice and Wang Hanbin, secretary general and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, respectively on a draft resolution to intensify publicity and education on the legal system and spread legal knowledge among the citizens and on a draft of the general principles of the civil code of the People's Republic of China.

Peng Zhen said: It was entirely necessary for the State Council to submit, in good time, the draft resolution on spreading legal knowledge to the current meeting for examination. To develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system is a decision with historic significance made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee after summing up the experience and lessons learned since the founding of the country, especially the bitter experience and lessons of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Guided by the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have formulated a new Constitution and several important laws over the past 6 years or so. However, many members have pointed out a serious problem; that is, the laws are not observed and strictly enforced. This problem does exist. We eliminated the feudal system not long ago, and we are still in the process of gradually improving our legal system and judicial organs. We still need time for cadres and ordinary people to familiarize themselves with laws and become accustomed to doing things according to laws. The execution of our Constitution and laws is based, first of all, on voluntary observance by the cadres and people. Therefore, intensifying publicity and education on the legal system is an important as well as timely matter because what we have so far formulated are mainly a few basic laws that are relatively easy to study. Along with gradual improvement of the legal system, the number of laws will increase, and they will require greater efforts for study later. Of course, while improving our legal system, we should guard against having too many laws, especially laws on trivial matters.

Peng Zhen said: The general principles of the civil code are important laws. We started the work on the general principles as early as 6 years ago and mapped out several drafts. We were unable to draft an adequate civil code because of the lack of practical experience in dealing with the complicated questions involved and because of the on going restructuring of the economic system. Therefore, it was decided that, while drafting the civil code, we would go ahead with formulating special laws concerning civil affairs. It seems that the decision was feasible and appropriate. After working with several systems, we have formulated a number of important special laws concerning civil affairs. It is now necessary and possible to formulate the general principles of the civil code. Without the general principles, there are no common norms for the courts to handle cases concerning civil affairs and economic disputes, including those involving foreigners. Moreover, after several years of practical experience, we have accumulated experience in working on the general principles. I suggest that after the current meeting, we will again invite legal experts and well-experienced comrades from various parts of the country to continue to study and revise the general principles.

#### Entry, Exit Law Explained

OW141429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, reported to today's session of the NPC Standing Committee on the results of the Law Committee's examination of the draft law of the People's Republic of China on control of entry and exit of foreign nationals. He said: The opinion of the Law Committee is that the provisions of this draft law are conducive to the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, the development of international exchange, and the maintenance of state sovereignty and security as well as social order. The draft law is basically feasible.

Xiang Chunyi said that the NPC Law Committee met on 26 and 28 October and 7 November to examine the draft law on control on entry and exit of foreign nationals in light of the opinions expressed by some NPC Standing Committee members, various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and the State Council's departments concerned. Some revisions were suggested after the examination, he revealed.



With regard to foreigners applying for entry visas at Chinese ports, it is suggested that the revised draft include this provision: "Foreign nationals who want to enter our country should obtain entry visas by applying to Chinese diplomatic representative organs, consular offices, or other overseas agencies authorized to issue visas by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In special circumstances, foreign nationals may file their visa applications with the visa offices at certain ports designated by the competent Chinese authorities."

On the question of foreigners' obligations to abide by the Chinese laws, the draft stipulates: "Foreign nationals within China's territory must abide by Chinese laws and respect Chinese social ethics, customs, and habits." Some members said that respecting social ethics, customs, and habits is a matter of morality and, for this reason, may be excluded from the law. On the other hand, the provision in the draft law stating that foreigners "are not allowed to disrupt the social order, infringe upon the interests of others, or jeopardize China's national security and interests" may be incorporated into the above-mentioned stipulation. Thus it is suggested that this stipulation be revised as follows: "Foreign nationals within China's territory must abide by Chinese laws and are not allowed to endanger China's national security, harm the public interests in society, and disrupt social order."

As for foreigners not permitted to exit, it is suggested that the relevant provisions in the draft be revised as follows so that they will be more accurate and detailed: 1) "Those involved in pending criminal cases" should read "defendants of criminal cases and suspected offenders confirmed by security departments, the people's procuratorates, or the people's courts"; 2) "those involved in pending civil cases" should read "those who have been notified by the people's courts not to leave the country because they are involved in pending civil cases"; and 3) "those with other acts that have violated the Chinese laws but have not yet been dealt with" should read "those with other acts that have violated the Chinese laws and have not been dealt with, but must be investigated as confirmed by the competent authorities concerned."

#### Shen Hong on Entry, Exit Law

OW151413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- Shen Hong, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, delivered a report to the current session of the NPC Standing Committee today on the results of the examination of the draft law on the exit and entry procedures for citizens of the People's Republic of China. He said: The Law Committee in the main consents to the draft law and is convinced that the draft law's stipulations ensure the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens to go abroad and reenter the country, accord with the policy of opening to the outside world, and are conducive to protecting state security.

Shen Hong said: The NPC Law Committee held two meetings -- one on 29 October and one on 7 November -- to hear the opinions of a number of members of the NPC Standing Committee and of concerned departments of the State Council and various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerning the draft law on the exit and entry procedures for citizens of the People's Republic of China. The committee has put forward some suggestions for the revision of the draft law.

On the question of the behavior of Chinese citizens after leaving the country, it is suggested that the relevant article be revised to read: "After leaving the country, Chinese citizens must not engage in activities which may endanger and harm the security, honor and interests of the motherland."

On the question of conditions for allowing Chinese citizens to go abroad because of personal affairs, the draft law stipulates: "Chinese citizens who want to go abroad because of personal affairs will be allowed to do so as long as they have demonstrated the proper justification with the exception stipulated in Article 10 of this law." Some members of the Standing Committee and comrades from various localities held that the words "proper justification" are vague in meaning and suggested that the phrase "so long as they have demonstrated the proper justification" be erased and the article be changed to read: "Chinese citizens who want to go abroad because of personal affairs will be allowed to do so after they have presented their applications to the local public security departments in the city or county where they have their household records with the exceptions as stipulated in article 8 of this law."

On the question of a time limit to decide on applications to go abroad, the draft law stipulates: "Public security departments should promptly make a decision on the approval or the disapproval of a Chinese citizen's application to go abroad because of personal affairs and notify the applicants." Some members of the Standing Committee recommended that it is necessary to set a specific time limit. Owing to the different situations in various localities, it is not appropriate to set a unified time limit in law. The current time limits set by the Ministry of Public Security are 30 days in cities and 60 days in rural areas in general. Applications to go abroad due to an emergency may be approved within a few days. It is recommended that the word "promptly" be changed to "within a specified time limit." The specific time limit will be stipulated in the procedure law.

On the question of what types of people should not be permitted to go abroad, the following revisions are suggested in order to make the law more specific and comprehensive:

1. It is suggested that "those citizens whose criminal or civil law suits have not been concluded" stipulated in the draft law be revised to read: "1) The culprits in criminal cases and criminal suspects confirmed by public security departments, people's procuratorates or people's courts; 2) those who are ordered by the people's court not to leave the country due to civil law suits which have not concluded."

2. It is suggested that "those who are not allowed to leave the country because there is sufficient cause to believe that their exit will harm state security and interests" as stipulated in the draft law be revised to read: "Those who are not allowed to leave the country because the departments concerned of the State Council confirm that their exit will endanger state security and cause major injury to state interests."

Shen Hong said: The NPC Law Committee suggested that the name of this law be changed to read: "Law Governing the Exit and Entry of the Citizens of the People's Republic of China." The draft law has been revised as suggested and is to be examined by the NPC Standing Committee.

#### Zou Yu On Legal Education

OW141221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by the State Council, Zou Yu, minister of justice, gave an explanation to the 13th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee today of the draft resolution on intensifying publicity and education regarding the legal system and spreading legal knowledge among the citizens.

He said: China has made much headway in developing a socialist democracy and legal system and achieved marked progress in legislative work in recent years.

It has successively formulated and promulgated many laws and regulations concerning major aspects in the country's political, economic, and social lives, and formed the framework for a socialist legal system with the Constitution as its core, thereby ensuring that there are laws for the country to follow on basic and important matters. The execution of the laws and regulations already promulgated is, in general, good. However, in order to further ensure that laws and regulations are strictly observed and enforced and that lawbreakers are punished, it is necessary to change fundamentally the Chinese citizens' legal concept so that everyone will be familiar with and abide by the laws and become accustomed to doing things according to law. In line with the provisions in the Constitution for popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens, it is necessary to conduct systematic education concerning the laws and strive to enable everyone to acquire a basic grasp of legal knowledge within about 5 years. This is not only a pressing need for intensifying the development of democracy and the legal system in China, but also an objective demand of the socialist modernization drive. It is also of great immediate significance for and has far-reaching historical influence on accelerating the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, bringing about a fundamental change for the better in public order, consolidating social stability and unity, and achieving a long period of order and stability in the country. We may anticipate that the completion of this major social project will certainly accelerate the historical course of building a highly civilized and democratic modern socialist country.

As far as the targets of education on legal knowledge are concerned, Zou Yu said: The draft resolution proposes that all Chinese citizens capable of learning should actively take part in this education. The draft resolution also proposes that the major targets of this education should include, first of all, cadres, especially leading cadres, at various levels. Their exemplary role in studying and familiarizing themselves with the laws will be very important for publicity concerning the laws and their enforcement among the masses. Only when the cadres, especially leading cadres, understand, abide by, and do things strictly according to law can they spur the broad masses of people to study, observe, and safeguard the dignity of the laws. Therefore, the key to popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens lies in the exemplary role played by all cadres, especially leading cadres, in studying, observing, and enforcing the laws. Second, the major targets should include the youths.

Zou Yu said: The draft resolution proposes that school should be an important ground for popularizing legal knowledge. According to 1984 statistics, enrollment in China's institutes of higher learning, middle and primary schools, and vocational and technical schools of all kinds and at all levels totaled nearly 200 million, about one-fifth of the country's population. Therefore, the draft resolution calls on all educational establishments to include legal knowledge in their curricula.

He pointed out: Popularizing legal knowledge is a gigantic social project involving all fronts and fields, which cannot be accomplished by a certain department, but by mobilizing and relying on all social forces. The draft resolution proposes that all state organs and Armed Forces, political parties and social organizations at all levels, and all enterprises must conduct legal education among the citizens in each department or unit on the basis of a plan and arrangements that are nationally unified.

Zou Yu stressed that it is not only necessary but also timely and feasible to popularize legal knowledge.

First, the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council have attached great importance to publicity and education regarding the legal system. Over the past few years, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, and other central leading comrades have repeatedly emphasized the importance of legal education.



At the beginning of this year, the CPC Central Committee approved and circulated Comrade Chen Pixian's speech at the national political and judicial work conference, and basically called for popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens within about 5 years. The party Central Committee's important call has received a warm response from all party members and people in the country. So far, the party committees or the people's congress standing committees of 27 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have adopted resolutions on popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens and formulated plans for conducting legal education. At Chairman Peng Zhen's proposal, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice jointly called a national work conference on legal education last June, thereby enhancing the understanding and unifying the thinking of leading cadres at all levels and effectively strengthening leadership over this work.

Second, it is a pressing demand of the socialist modernization program focusing on economic development that everyone should understand the law and that administrative and economic, as well as legal, means should be used to ensure the smooth progress of economic structural reform. Legal education precisely reflects this objective demand.

Third, a host of facts show that a craze for legal knowledge, never seen before, has prevailed among the large numbers of cadres and people. This should be a favorable condition for conducting legal education.

Fourth, a number of places in the country have been selected for popularizing legal knowledge and have accumulated the necessary experience. Therefore, the conditions are basically ripe for popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens. Of course, it is an arduous task to popularize legal knowledge in a country as vast as ours with an under-developed culture and 1 billion people, most of whom are peasants. However, we are convinced that, as long as we realize the urgency and necessity of the work, step up the leadership, and adopt effective measures, we will be basically able to complete the legal education in about 5 years.

#### Wang Hanbin on Draft Civil Law

OW151313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission, yesterday explained the draft general principles of the PRC civil code to the 13th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee.

Wang Hanbin said: The draft was worked out by the NPC Legislative Affairs Commission together with the Supreme People's Court and a number of legal experts on the basis of the Constitution, the relevant provisions of the fourth draft of the civil code, our country's experience in judicial work of civil cases, and with reference to China's reality, especially the new situation, problems, and practice that have emerged in the economic restructuring. In drafting the general principles, we conducted research and study over and over again, discussed them with legal experts and comrades from relevant departments on many occasions, and consulted relevant domestic and foreign materials. We also sent the initial drafts to various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and central departments, as well as law schools and research units for their comments on further revisions. We now submit the draft to the Standing Committee for deliberation. This draft will be further revised based on the suggestions of the Standing Committee and the comments of civil code experts and comrades from the relevant departments, which will be solicited after this meeting. The revised draft will then be submitted to the Standing Committee for deliberation and a decision to present it to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC for final deliberation and approval.

Speaking of the enactment of the general principles of the civil code, Wang Hanbin said: The civil code is a major fundamental law of a country. Using the civil code to regulate property and personal relations among citizens and legal persons, and between citizens and legal persons within the framework of the Constitution is important to strengthening socialist public ownership, protecting the legitimate rights of citizens and legal persons, safeguarding socialist economic and social order, promoting and consolidating socialist economic reform, developing a socialist commodity economy, conducting foreign economic, cultural, and technological exchanges and cooperation, and ensuring the smooth progress of socialist modernization. The NPC Standing Committee began drafting the civil code before the "Great Cultural Revolution." In 1979, the Legislative Affairs Commission set up a special group in charge of the work, which had completed four initial drafts by 1982. Because the civil code covers a very broad scope and involves complicated issues, and because China had just started economic reform and, therefore, the conditions were not ripe for enacting a comprehensive civil code, we chose to enact a number of separate civil laws which were urgently needed and that had the necessary conditions. During the years, we have successively enacted the economic contract law, the contract law governing foreign economic activities, the patent law, the trademark law, the marriage law, the inheritance law, and other special laws that regulate civil relations. However, regulations governing a number of issues of common nature in civil affairs are still needed. Our experience in enacting special civil laws, in conducting economic reform and opening China to the outside world, and in trying a large number of civil cases in the people's courts in the past few years has made it possible for us now to make legal provisions on a number of issues with a common nature. On the other hand, as we have just started the comprehensive economic reform, we are not in a position to see things clearly on a number of issues. In view of this, in the current draft, we only made provisions on issues that we consider possess the necessary conditions and that urgently need legal provisions, leaving others for future enactment. The general principles drafted here, therefore, are not comprehensive and should be further supplemented or revised based on our practical experience.

Concerning the basic guidelines of the civil law and its regulatory scope, Wang Hanbin said: Socialist civil law serves the socialist economic foundation. The formulation of the general principles of the civil law should be based on our country's actual situation, reflect socialist principles, be compatible with the policy of restructuring the economic system and opening to the outside world, provide the general guidelines for civil affairs, be conducive to safeguarding and promoting socialist modernization, and have these distinctive Chinese characteristics: 1) Our country's civil law is a socialist civil law compatible with its economic foundation, namely socialist public ownership. At the same time, it also reflects certain characteristics of our country's socialist economy. The general principles of civil law have provisions reflecting these characteristics in such areas as citizenship, legal persons, ownership, managing rights, the right of undertaking contracts, civil responsibilities, and the protection of civil rights. 2) A large part of the civil law is dedicated to the legally-based relations of the commodity economy. To reflect our country's socialist commodity economy, the relationship of equality between civil entities must be an important principle of our country's civil law. 3) Property relations between equal entities should be regulated by the civil law. Basically, such relations should be lateral, not vertical ones. Since the effectiveness of the general principles of our country's civil law should be guided by the civil relations between all equal entities, the general principles are also applicable in the provisions concerning civil relationship in other laws. 4) In addition to the relations of property between equal persons, the general principles of civil law also stipulate the personal relations between equal entities. A citizen's right of honor, image, and life and health, and a legal person's right of title and honor not only must be protected by the criminal law, but also by the civil law as well.

5) Civil rights and obligations are the core of civil relationships. The general principles of civil law have provided the basic principles of civil matters, the subject of civil rights, the substance of civil rights and obligations, the acquiring and exercising of civil rights, the protection of civil rights, and civil responsibilities, and so forth.

On legal persons, Wang Hanbin said: Legal persons are organizations capable of exercising civil rights and other functions; they are entitled to civil rights and to undertake civil obligations according to law, and are the subjects of civil activities like natural persons. The setting up of a system of legal persons will be of great importance to economic reform and opening to the outside world. The draft law sets forth the requirements for legal persons and also outlines how they should exercise civil rights and undertake civil responsibilities. The draft stipulates that a legal person should have the following qualifications: first, it should be set up according to law. Second, it must have the necessary property and funds. Third, it must have its own name, place, organizational regulations, or charter. Fourth, it must have a sound institution. Fifth, it can undertake civil responsibilities independently. Regarding the legal responsibilities of an enterprise, which is a legal person, in liquidating its property, the draft stipulates that a collectively-owned enterprise should undertake civil responsibilities with its own property, and that a state-owned enterprise should undertake civil responsibilities with its property that it manages and controls. The draft also stipulates that the civil affairs, state organs, institutions and social groups are qualified legal persons who enjoy civil rights and undertake civil obligations.

Concerning individually-employed workers and specialized contractors in the rural areas, Wang Hanbin said: The Constitution prescribes that the individual economy is an essential complement to the socialist public economy. There are now more than 10 million individually-operated businesses in the country, and many rural households in the countryside are engaged in producing and trading all kinds of commodities. According to the draft, individually-employed workers, including those engaged in producing and trading various kinds of specialized commodities, should undertake civil obligations with their own property. Specialized contractors in the rural areas are members of the collective economic organizations having contractual relations with these organizations. These contractors, however, operate independently, and must therefore undertake their civil responsibilities with their own property.

Turning to civil rights, Wang Hanbin said: With regard to the civil rights of a citizen or a legal person, the draft law prescribes that a citizen or a legal person acquires ownership of property, creditor's rights, the rights of intellectual assets, and personal rights according to law, and that they are entitled to such civil rights as exercising those rights, carrying out contracts, and becoming others' neighbors according to law or contract. A citizen also has the right of inheritance according to law, and this right is protected by law and cannot be violated by any organization or individual. Property ownership is the most important right of all civil rights. Socialist public ownership is the foundation of our country's socialist economic system, and the draft stresses that state and collectively-owned property must be protected against seizure or sabotage by any organization or individual. The draft also prescribes a citizen's ownership of legitimate property must be protected against being illegally closed, frozen, confiscated, seized, or destroyed.



To keep up with the needs of economic reform and in accordance with the principle that ownership, operating rights and using rights can be appropriately separated, the draft stipulates: First, the state protects the rights of collectively-owned economic organizations that use state-owned land and grasslands on a long-term basis; second, according to law, the state protects the citizens' rights of contracting the land, woodlands, grasslands, and water surfaces that are owned collectively or used by collective economic organizations, as well as their rights of contracting to operate collectively owned rural enterprises; third, according to regulations, the state protects a state enterprise's operating and decision-making rights against unlawful interference from any organization or individual. Following the legislation of its patent law and trademark law, our country is also drafting the copyright law. The draft general principles of the civil code provide that copyrights, patent rights, trademark rights, discovery rights as well as scientific and technical accomplishment rights and invention rights, which do not belong to patent rights, legally acquired by a citizen or legal person are protected by law against being plagiarized, imitated, or violated by any other means.

On civil law behavior, Wang Hanbin said: The draft general principles of the civil code underscore the following requirements: First, all parties concerned must be on an equal footing, and follow the principles of voluntary participation. This is different from the relations between higher and lower administrative organs. Second, the need to honor a contract must be underscored. The draft prescribes that civil law actions have legal binding force as soon as they are agreed upon, and that civil matters must follow the principles of honesty and trustworthiness. Third, civil actions must not violate the law or public interests. The draft stipulates that any civil action of acting in collusion against state, collective and any other people's interests must be halted. Fourth, the state plan must be followed. The draft prescribes that civil activities must not undermine state economic plan or disrupt society's economic order. It also prescribes that economic contracts should not run counter to the state's mandatory plans.

Turning to civil responsibilities, Wang Hanbin said: To protect the civil rights of citizens and legal persons, the draft general principles of the civil code prescribe that whoever infringes upon other people's rights or breaks a contract must bear the civil responsibilities. A citizen or a legal person should bear the civil responsibilities if he mistakenly infringes upon socialist public property, or another person's property or personal rights, or breaks a contract, or fails to fulfill the obligation to pay debts. In general, we adopt the principle that one should be responsible for his mistakes, namely a person should assume the civil responsibilities for his errors. However, certain people, even though they make no mistake, must also bear the civil responsibilities of the law so prescribes. The draft has especially specified some cases in which the parties concerned have to hold themselves responsible. First, state organs and state functionaries should bear the civil responsibilities if they have violated the legitimate rights of a citizen or a legal person and caused damages while performing their duty. Second, the manufacturers and marketeers should bear civil responsibilities if they have caused other people property losses or physical injuries because of their products' questionable quality. Third, if an economic contract cannot be fulfilled, or cannot be completely fulfilled, due to the mistakes of the higher leading authorities, these authorities should be held responsible for the losses incurred from breaking the contract. The contract-breaking party should first of all indemnify for the losses of the other party according to regulations, and then the case should be handled by the higher authorities of the party that is in the wrong.

On the application of law in cases involving foreign countries, Wang Hanbin said: Regulations in this area are urgently needed as disputes involving foreign countries have been increasing following the adoption of the policy of opening to the outside world and the expansion of international contacts. On the basis of international practice, as well as our country's actual experience in handling such issues, the draft prescribes: First, in signing economic contracts with foreign countries, the parties concerned may choose laws applicable to the contracts, except for those cases for which specific laws and regulations apply. Second, with regard to international treaties that China has concluded or participated in, and which have different stipulations from China's general principles of the civil code, the stipulations of the international treaties are applicable, except for the articles on which China has declared reservations. International practice may be referred to for cases in which Chinese laws and the international treaties that China has concluded and participated in have no stipulations. Third, China will not recognize the legal effect of foreign laws that are applicable according to the general principles of the civil law but which run counter to the social public interests of the People's Republic of China. Not only are these regulations conducive to opening to the outside world, but they also safeguard the nation's sovereignty and interests.

Huang Hua, Geng Biao on Laws

OW161101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1354 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- Members of the 6th NPC Standing Committee attending the committee's 13th session held group discussions yesterday afternoon and today on the draft law of the People's Republic of China on foreigners' entry and exit procedures, and that on Chinese citizens' exit and entry procedures. They pointed out that the two draft laws are fairly comprehensive and basically feasible, will contribute to opening China to the outside world and protecting Chinese citizens' legitimate rights and interests in exiting from and entering the country, and help safeguard China's sovereignty, security, and social order. They recommended that the two draft laws be passed at the current Standing Committee session.

The Standing Committee members all believed that the revised version of the draft law on foreigners' entry and exit is better. Vice Chairman Huang Hua said: The draft law is fairly comprehensive after several revisions made in the wake of discussions. The current draft, while trying to safeguard China's sovereignty and security, takes into account special needs under certain circumstances. Countries differ in their approach to visas: some are strict, while others are more relaxed. Some countries regulate the matter according to bilateral relations with the countries concerned, others do so according to bilateral agreements, and still others according to policy. The draft has made appropriate provisions after taking all these things into consideration. It is a well thought out draft. I propose that it be passed at the current session.

Members also expressed satisfaction at the revised draft of the law on Chinese citizens' exit and entry.

Vice Chairman Geng Biao proposed that articles be added to the draft requiring that Chinese citizens observe the law of the country concerned, and live in harmony with its people after leaving China. He said that this would make the law even more complete.

## Legal Study System Urged

OW161153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- Commissioned to review the State Council's draft resolution on strengthening propaganda work on the legal system, education and popularization of legal knowledge among citizens, members attending the 13th session of the 6th NPC pointed out: It is urgently necessary to take time and energy to conduct systematic education in legal knowledge among the citizenry. They held that youths and children should be the targets of the drive to popularize legal knowledge, and that leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in studying, knowing, enforcing, and abiding by the law.

## It Is High Time To Popularize Legal Knowledge

NPC Vice Chairman Geng Biao said: For quite some time, especially during the war years, we had little knowledge of the law. We formulated laws in the past, but seldom studied or understood them. Even cases of disregarding law and personal commands becoming law existed.

If everyone is made to know the law through education, then law-breaking cases could be prevented or reduced. Law books on sale in bookstores are far too few. We should increase printing runs on law books to coordinate with education on the legal system.

Leading Cadres at Various Level Should Take the Lead in Studying, Knowing, Enforcing, and Abiding by the Law.

NPC Vice Chairman Seypidin said: It is necessary to popularize legal knowledge. Cadres, especially leading cadres at various levels, should take the lead in studying law. There are many leading cadres who do not know the law and do not care about it. Therefore, we should step up promotion of legal education and cadres at various levels should take the lead in enforcing and abiding by the law.

## Popularization of Legal Knowledge Should Begin From Primary School

NPC Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng said: The draft resolution stipulates that all colleges, middle schools, primary schools, and schools at various levels should include legal education in their curriculum and teaching plans. I think this is necessary. The stipulation should be more concrete. I propose that departments concerned compile a book on the legal system as quickly as possible, to be used as the textbook in senior middle schools. I also propose that the legal system be an examination subject.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BROADENING SELECTION OF CADRES

HK180523 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Widen the Field of Vision in Selecting and Promoting Cadres"]

[Text] The tide of history has promoted a number of new people to leading posts at various levels. A common worker yesterday becomes a member of a leading group today.



This kind of change can be seen everywhere in this period of new cadres replacing old ones. At present the task of selecting and promoting cadres is heavy and a matter of universal concern. Who should be elected and who should not? This question is being considered by our vast masses of people as well as leading groups and organization departments. As a saying goes: "The three armies will be worn to death if the commander is incompetent." All our localities, departments, and units hope to select talented commanders who are popular with the people and want to do their best to avoid selecting mediocre people as commanders. Whether a person is or is not a talented commander has to be checked in practice and judged by comparison. Widening our field of vision and channels for selecting cadres will enable us to select cadres on a greater scope, choose the best among good candidates, and thus select and promote those who are really virtuous and talented and who are in the prime of their lives.

A narrow field of vision and very small number of channels are a conspicuous shortcoming for some areas and departments in finding and employing talented people. Some leading cadres first think about the comrades who are working around them whenever they talk about who can be promoted to leading posts. Of course, we should promote those among these comrades who are of a high ideological level and who have talent. However, we will be wrong if we put into important posts those among them who have mediocre competence. For another example, as soon as rejuvenation and the educational background of cadres are mentioned, some people will pay attention only to promoting those who have diplomas and refuse to take into consideration those who have mastered much knowledge through self-study and how have relatively great competence.

A narrow field of vision has inevitably caused the comrades who are looking for talented people to feel anxious and always think that it is hard to find talented people. As a matter of fact, "Bianhe's jade was found at the Jing Shan." How can you find the "precious jade" if "the Jing Shan" is not in your field of vision?

In order to widen our field of vision and open up more channels, not only our personnel and organization departments should do their work conscientiously, but our leading comrades should also spare some time to do the work of understanding cadres. For example, they can meet some young and middle-aged cadres to inquire whether there is still any stifled talent who can be employed as cadres and why these people can be employed as such. They can also solicit opinions about the young and middle-aged cadres who have already been promoted to leading posts. Our leading comrades and the comrades in our organization departments can ask the masses of people to recommend talented people or recommend themselves and they can also visit some specialists and well-known people to solicit their opinions about recommending talented people. We should break with the practice of making recommendations a secret, solicit opinions from all sides, and find the personnel information that we cannot learn by our routine work methods.

In order to actually select and promote talented commanders, we should examine and evaluate candidates from diverse angles, while our methods of examination and evaluation should be of diverse levels, flexible and varied. Concerning the examination and evaluation for the candidates for key posts, the Harbin City CPC Committee has adopted methods such as leading comrades personally examining and visiting candidates and leading cadres taking the candidates to visit units and asking them to solve actual problems in order to learn the actual competence of the candidates. As for posts that require relatively great professional knowledge, it has adopted the method of professionals of the same trade examining and evaluating professionals and soliciting opinions from all sides on the ideological awareness and professional competence.

Recently, in order to discover the right candidate for the post of deputy director of the Guangzhou City Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the city organized experts to hold a meeting to examine and evaluate six candidates. Adopting new methods to discover, examine, and evaluate cadres will enable us to have a just and accurate understanding of the talented people who are not necessarily in the field of vision of our organization departments and thus avoid leaving talent undiscovered.

As our field of vision in selecting and promoting cadres is widened and as the channels for selection and promotion are enlarged, new people and new situations will continue to emerge. As a result, we will be freed from the limitation of selecting talented people in isolation, and will thus be braver and more accurate in selecting and promoting talented people.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON IMPORTED BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

HK151603 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "In Developing Spiritual Civilization, It is Necessary To Grasp Two Aspects"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have begun to carry out the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. China has opened its long closed door to the outside world, and our ancient country has gained new vigor. In the course of opening up to the world, we have seen the gap in the economic and technological fields between our country and advanced industrial countries in the world and have come to realize the importance and urgency of quickening the pace of our socialist modernization.

However, we should also realize that apart from the vestiges of the ideology of the exploiting classes in our society, some decadent bourgeois things will certainly be brought in along with the good things we import from abroad in the implementation of the policy of opening up to the world. How should we view this issue? How should we deal with it? We should give serious thought and attention to this question. When approaching this question, we must not repeat the previous mistakes and go to extremes. We should not adopt a laissez-faire attitude to problems in the ideological field, nor should we become panic-stricken and return to the old path of self-seclusion when encountering some new problems. We must blaze a new trail and must adopt some new methods to solve the new problems.

Reform and opening up to the world constitute the national policy that has been laid down. China has no way out and no prospects without carrying out reforms and opening up to the world. We must be unswerving and unwavering in this respect. The key here is to pay attention to promoting a good state of mind among the people, in order to ensure that reform and opening up to the world will advance healthily along the socialist road.

By "promoting a good state of mind among the people," we mean that we should establish among the people a positive, healthy, and progressive state of mind that can be summarized as "having lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education, and a sense of discipline," and that we should make the people's cultural life rich and colorful, vivid and lively and should enable them to have peace of mind in order to guard against the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideology and the revival of feudal ideology. This is part of the content of our spiritual civilization.

We should realize that reform needs this positive and progressive state of mind, and will also help establish this positive and progressive state of mind among the people and thus promote the development of spiritual civilization.

Two things must be properly handled in the building of spiritual civilization: First, the principle of persuasion and education must be carried forward in solving problems in the ideological field, and the previous "leftist" mistakes must not be repeated. People in the fields of ideology, theory, and culture should produce more good products. Our films, television, music, dance, drama, novels, poems, and other creations must be rich and varied, vivid and lively, and interesting and absorbing. The existence of interesting things and the human touch should also be allowed in works of literature and art. "Interest" and "the human touch" should not be criticized as bourgeois things the moment they are seen. Second, we must resolutely oppose and resist the corrosive influence of capitalist and feudalist ideology and must resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization. In practicing the policy of opening up to the world, we want to import good and advanced things from foreign countries. However, not everything foreign is good. Some things are regarded as trash in foreign countries, too. We will be guilty of "infantilism" and "blindness" if we regard trash as treasure and accept it as such. Ours is a country that had a long history of feudalism, and feudalist things are apt to revive among our people. So we must be on guard against this. We must criticize reactionary, decadent, and poisonous things and must enforce the law against all criminal elements who seriously sabotage social order and endanger the people's interests. We must resolutely curb and ban all ugly things that ruin the social mood.

In short, we must follow the Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts in carrying out reforms and handling other work. We must always guard against one-sidedness and the erroneous work method of "imposing arbitrary uniformity on all things." We must pay attention to maintaining continuity and stability in policy. There must be clear demarcation lines regarding what to promote, what to oppose, what to permit, and what to curb, and the rights and wrongs must be made plain, so that people will know what course to follow.

Thus, the building of socialist spiritual civilization can be done well and in a lively way, and party members, cadres, and ordinary people can establish a good state of mind in their work for socialist modernization.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON LOCAL FINANCIAL CREDIT

HK150919 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Ye Zhenpeng: "Local Financial Credit Should Be Established and Developed"]

[Text] At present, the overgrowth of accumulation funds in our country is mainly demonstrated by excessive growth in investments outside the plans. This has resulted in a disproportion between processing industries and basic industries, especially between processing industries and the energy and transport industries.

Therefore, overall control of accumulation funds should be focused on investments outside the plans and on investment-oriented credit offered by banks. To achieve this purpose, we not only have to control the sources of investment funds for projects outside the plans, but we should also strengthen the management of funds not covered by budgets and establish a system for budgeting the funds.



This form of local financial credit is useful in guiding and regulating investments outside the budgets. Funds not covered by state budgets are chiefly in the hands of localities and enterprises. When they have money in their hands, the localities and enterprises will certainly try to use this money. So the key to bringing investments outside the state budget under control is to guide and regulate the use of the funds in the hands of localities and enterprises. By what means should we guide and regulate the use of funds outside the state budget? I think that a new way to achieve this purpose is to establish and develop a system of local financial credit.

Local financial credit is a type of investment credit based on local finances. It is a financial medium deriving from local finances. Funds may be raised in various ways, such as by issuing local bonds or importing foreign funds. The funds may be used to develop local "bottleneck" industries, such as the energy, transport, and raw materials industries, to develop urban public works and infrastructural facilities; or to finance major technological transformation projects. Local financial credit funds come mainly from enterprise funds outside the state budget. The basic functions of local financial credit are to: strengthen the management of funds outside the state budget; guide the use of these funds; regulate investment orientation; and promote the rationalization of the local industrial structure. The advantage of local financial credit is that the use of funds normally scattered in society may be guided to the correct path by economic means in line with the state's overall economic plans. On the one hand, local financial credit may meet the needs of local economic development and may ensure that investment projects maintain an overall balance with the state investment plans. On the other hand, local financial credit may prevent investments outside the state budget from affecting the general scale of investment and from leading to an overgrowth in accumulation funds. Local financial credit should follow two principles: One is the principle of voluntary participation, and the other is the principle of material interests. The second principle means two things: First, as local financial credit is a channel for transferring the right to use money on a compensatory basis, the interest rates for local financial credit should be higher than those for ordinary deposits and should be linked to the economic results of the investment projects. Second, investors should be able to gain benefits from the output of investment projects. For example, electricity supply in many areas is still strained. Local finance authorities may raise funds by issuing bonds or shares to build power plants. When the power plants are completed and put into operation, the investing enterprises may get their electricity supply according to the quantity of their investments. This will arouse the enterprises' enthusiasm for using their funds to buy bonds and shares.

If we develop local financial credit, will the business of banks be affected? Of course, local financial credit performs a dual function in both finance and credit, so it plays a role similar to that of the banks. However, local financial credit has some special characteristics that make it different from ordinary credit offered by banks.

First, the objectives are different. The objective of local financial credit is to guide investments outside the state budget, so as to strengthen the management of scattered funds in society and to readjust the local industrial structure. The objective of banks credit is mainly to regulate the circulation of currency and regulate the money supply.

Second, a different influence in currency circulation. Local financial credit mainly employs such financial means as bonds and shares to operate finance business, so it will only affect the structure of the circulating currency and will not affect the total quantity of money in circulation; that is, local financial credit will not lead to inflation and overgrowth in credit.

However, bank credit is effected by raising funds through receiving deposits and using funds by making loans, so banks can create credit and increase the quantity of currency circulating on the markets. The central bank can make loans directly by increasing money supply. Therefore, if bank credit is not strictly controlled, it may give rise to credit overgrowth and inflation.

Third, a difference also exists in risks. As the interest rates of the bonds and shares issued through local financial credit are generally higher than the interest rates of bank deposits, local financial credit generally has to bear greater risks than bank credit. Local financial credit is always directly involved in investment, so it is directly related to the risks and results of investment.

However, bank credit is primarily used to meet the needs in currency circulation. Although bank credit is also partly involved in investment in the form of loans, its involvement in investment is still indirect. Moreover, the investment risks of bank credit can be reduced to the minimum through various loan arrangements (such as mortgages, compulsory deductions and repayments). Therefore, banks generally bear lower investment risks than does local financial credit. This situation will prompt investors participating in local financial credit to pay more attention to the results of their investments and to study more cautiously the feasibility of investment projects before they decide to make the investment.

The above-mentioned characteristics of local financial credit show that it will not affect the business of the banks.

Will local financial credit affect the balance in material supply? I don't think so. First, when an overall balance is maintained in the national economy, local financial credit will merely shift that part of funds and materials outside the state economic plans to some investment projects. This will not affect the equilibrium between supply and demand in general, because the funds raised by local financial credit are supported by manufactured materials. Second, projects financed by local financial credit are included in local economic plans and are guaranteed by material supply based on the local input-output balance sheet.

Thus the planning level of the projects financed by local financial credit is even higher than that of the investment projects directly handled by enterprises, and those financed with bank credit. Local financial credit will be more conducive to the maintenance of material balance. Third, local financial credit is, in the main, oriented to investment in "bottleneck" industries in the local economic structure and to the development of products in short supply. Therefore, in the long run, it will help fill the gaps in material supply.

#### YU QIULI SPEECH VIEWS CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE

OW171959 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1557 GMT 16 Nov 85

[By reporter Jie Yanzhen]

[Text] Nanjing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, on 16 November delivered a speech at a meeting of cadres of the leading organ of the PLA's Nanjing Military Region. He called on party committees of PLA units at various levels to carry out their tasks in a solid manner and strive to improve the party's style of work fundamentally this year and next.

During his inspection of the work of the Nanjing Military Region, Yu Qiuli held extensive talks with comrades of the leading organ and leading comrades of the military region on the question of party conduct. He praised the Nanjing Military Region for making great efforts to improve the party's style of work with significant results. He said: We should have confidence in fundamentally improving the party's style of work. In recent years, through strengthening ideological and political work, especially party rectification, various units have made progress in many fields in improving the party's style of work. The current structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization of various PLA units involve many people, but stability has been maintained in PLA units and all work implemented quite smoothly. This has sufficiently proved that the fundamental improvement of the party's style of work is quite hopeful.

Taking a corps of the Nanjing Military Region as an example, Yu Qiuli noted the hopeful situation in fundamentally improving the party's style of work. He said: This corps is a unit facing a personnel reduction. The cadres and fighters of the corps have submitted themselves to the overall interests and obeyed the party's arrangements in everything concerning the elimination or change of their own units and their new assignments. The leading cadres of the corps have set strict demands on themselves and stood up for what is right. Cadres and fighters of various units under the corps have maintained their high spirits and refrained from doing erroneous things. This corps has achieved success in correcting the party's conduct and resisted unhealthy tendencies during a period of great change. Other units under normal conditions should and certainly can make the same kind of improvement.

Yu Qiuli pointed out: In order to improve the party's style of work fundamentally this year and next, party committees at various levels must pay serious attention to this matter and cadres must set a good example. At present, the most important thing is to strengthen education in party spirit. Party spirit, party conduct, and party discipline are closely related. Strengthening party spirit is the foundation for correcting the party's conduct and strengthening discipline. Some comrades have engaged in unhealthy practices mainly because they do not have a high party spirit and forget that they are members of the Communist Party. The most fundamental ways of correcting party conduct are: First, it is necessary to strengthen the party members' party spirit through ideological and political work. Second, the cadres should set a good example. Their actions should be as good as their words in order to play a decisive role in correcting party conduct. Third, it is necessary to strengthen discipline. Party committees at various levels must firmly adhere to principle, hold themselves responsible to the party and the people, strictly enforce discipline, and seriously handle cases of unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline according to the actual situation of each case. Fourth, it is necessary to have foresight, think over problems ahead of time and have work done ahead of time. Fifth, it is necessary to improve the party's organizational life. Party groups and branches should periodically hold meetings to check problems related to the party's style of work and develop criticism and self-criticism. Only in this way can we fulfill the demand of correcting the party's style of work.

#### XINHUA COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PROPER WORK STYLE

OW170630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 14 Nov 85

[XINHUA commentator: "Cadres' Proper Work Style" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- The nationwide restructuring of the economic system and socialist modernization, which are proceeding under the CPC leadership, are grandiose undertakings.



To accomplish the arduous tasks, we party members, especially those in various leading positions, must do an even better job in inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions, and we must display a fine work style and a lofty spirit. The most important elements of this work style and spirit are taking the interests of the whole into consideration, working in unity, stressing practical results, and competing to make greater contributions.

First of all, let us discuss the need to take the interests of the whole into consideration. The restructuring of the economic system as well as socialist modernization are arduous, complex projects being carried out throughout the nation, and their normal progress cannot be ensured unless people in the country take the interests of the whole into consideration. At present, the restructuring of the economic system, with the focus on the urban economic system, is proceeding with good momentum. However, as reforms continue to develop, this and that sort of new situation and new problem have appeared between central and local authorities, between local authorities themselves, and between departments. This requires us to pay great attention to the proper handling of the relationship between microeconomic and macroeconomic activities; between partial and overall interests; and between the state, collectives, and individuals. While handling these issues, we should realize that everything should be submitted to the nation's long-term and fundamental interests and to the state's prosperity and the people's affluence. We should also realize that all our thinking, speech, and action must be conducive to sustained, steady, and coordinated development of reforms and the four modernizations. We can neither keep up with the requirements of this era nor can our cause prosper if we only think of the partial and immediate interests of our own units, departments, and areas.

Second, let us discuss unity. Our party has always underscored working in unity within the party and among the people because only by working in unity can we achieve victory. Emphasizing unity today has a new meaning. We are now in a new historical period. During the next several decades, we have to open, create, and explore a new path of building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. As new things keep appearing, and some people are likely to understand them before others, it is inevitable that they will come up with different ideas. Under such circumstances, it is particularly necessary for us to carry out socialist modernization with one heart and one soul in greater unity, and cadres should be more broadminded and foster the party's tradition of criticism and self-criticism. Of course, by unity we mean unity on the basis of the lines, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on the basis of the guidelines set forth by the National Conference of Party Delegates.

Third, we must emphasize practical results, which are essential for reform and the four modernizations. Cadres at all levels must be people of action who do practical work. No matter what we do, we should pay attention to efficiency, actual results, and down-to-earth work style; understand the actual situation by conducting thorough investigation and study among the people; and implement the party's general and specific policies at all basic-level units and among the masses, instead of putting off our work, shifting responsibility onto others, disputing over trifles, giving orders unscrupulously, or doing formalistic and superficial work. Only when we are able to do this can our cause succeed. Only when we are able to do this can our cause keep advancing along the right track.

Finally, we must encourage cadres to compete to make greater contributions. Serving the people wholeheartedly has been our party's objective. During the revolutionary war when life was hard, cadres of our party never thought about their own gains or losses.

They even laid down their lives for the sake of the people's interests, and their revolutionary cause eventually succeeded after they had experienced untold hardships. Today, we must continue to carry forward such a selfless and dauntless spirit so that our socialist modernization drive can be successful. Cadres of our party must have lofty sentiments, and they must compete to see how much they have accomplished for the state and how much they have contributed to it. They should compete with the PLA heroes from the Yunnan front and with the advanced personages who work selflessly for the motherland on all fronts. In doing this they will come to realize that they have not done enough, and the more they compete, the more broadminded and motivated they will become, and the harder they will work. However, if they base their competition on personal gains such as wages, positions, and bonuses, they will become more selfish and discouraged. Humankind must have some spirit, and we must never underestimate our political consciousness.

Taking the interests of the whole into consideration, working in unity, stressing actual results, and competing to make greater contributions are requirements as far as cadres' work style is concerned. Meanwhile, all cadres must assiduously study basic Marxist theory and strive to integrate the universal Marxist truth with the realities of China's socialist modernization. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated at the National Conference of Party Delegates, we should not lose our bearings in the increasingly complex struggle, and we should continue to push our work forward by acquiring a stronger sense of adhering to principles in work, a systematic approach, foresight, and creativity.

#### FACTORY HEAD REMOVED FOR LOWERING QUALITY STANDARD

HK170847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Ji Xin: "Pan Yukai, Director Of Rolling Factory No 2 of the Hohhot Iron and Steel Works, Is Dismissed for Willfully Attacking the Quality Controller of the Factory"]

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Economics Commission, the Hohhot City People's Government, and the department concerned have seriously dealt with Pan Yukai, director of rolling factory No 2 of the Hohhot iron and steel works, for attacking the quality controller of the factory and lowering the standards for controlling the quality of steel. Their action has brought about a turn for the better in the quality of the steel the factory produces. Some 90 percent of the wire rods produced by the factory in September and October this year were up to standard.

From October last year to August this year, the main responsible persons of rolling factory No 2 one-sidedly sought a higher output to the neglect of quality. As a result, the percentage of products meeting standards dropped and the waste rate rose. In January, February, and April of this year, none of the wire rods produced by the factory was up to standard. Such being the case, Zhang Jiaji, chief of the quality control section of the factory, brought the quality problem to the meeting tables on several occasions, but to little avail.

At a meeting in April this year, the higher authorities criticized the factory for producing low quality products. Thinking that Zhang Jiaji had made things difficult for him, Pan Yukai dismissed him from office on 14 May without any reason. Subsequently, Pan Yukai, who was a rolled steel engineer himself, changed the state standard for rolled steel and notified the newly-appointed quality control section chief to follow his "standard," which he had formulated orally. Thus, rolled steel that was not up to the state standard was allowed to leave the factory for the market.

On hearing this, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Economics Commission, the Hohhot City CPC Committee and government, and the Hohhot City Economics Commission made an over-all survey on this matter and decided on 24 September to remove Pan Yukai from the position of factory director and to reappoint Zhang Jiaji, who has 13 years' experience in quality control work, to his original post.

#### Commentator's Article

HK170852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Establish the Authority of Quality Controllers"]

[Text] Pan Yukai, director of rolling factory No 2 of the Hohhot City iron and steel works, has been dismissed from office for attacking the quality controller of the factory. This is quite necessary, as it is beneficial to establishing the authority of quality controllers and improving the quality of industrial products. Quality control can guarantee the quality of products. Strictly forbidding low quality products to leave the factories can ensure the interests of the state, the customers, and the consumers. For a time in the past, the quality of quite a number of industrial products dropped due to the relaxation of quality control. Some enterprises assigned their quality controllers to other posts, others linked the bonuses of quality controllers with output and output value, and still others simply dissolved their quality control departments. These practices are as bad as dismantling the fences around a flock of sheep and scaring them away!

Quality controllers of enterprises have the responsibility of supervising the process of production, of controlling the quality of products on behalf of state quality control departments, and of representing the interests of the customers and consumers. These three major responsibilities are all important. With quality control work being done well, not only the social results of products but also their competitiveness can be improved, thus guaranteeing a constant increase in production. Unfortunately, the habit of laying undue stress on quantity to the neglect of quality has not been thoroughly eliminated and many comrades have not fostered the concept of "putting quality and reputation above everything else." As a result, quality control work cannot proceed in accordance with the wishes and habits of some factory managers, staff members, and workers who pay attention only to their immediate interests. In this situation, only by establishing the authority of quality controllers and ensuring their normal performance of duty, can we guarantee the unification of output, profit, and quality and produce a large number of top quality products to meet the needs of the country's construction and the people's livelihood. On the other hand, weakening the role of quality controllers and allowing factories to ship low quality products will harm the state and the people.

At present, many industrial products in our country are in short supply, and in some places an abnormal situation can be seen in which "low quality products" are sold at high prices. It is imperative to exercise quality control and supervision. To urge enterprises to improve the quality of their products, state quality control departments started implementing the system of selective examination of products in the third quarter of this year. This selective examination is quite necessary. But to discover and eliminate problems concerning bad quality products, it is all the more necessary to exercise regular quality supervision and to bring into play the initiative of quality controllers in enterprises. From now on, the appointment and dismissal of quality controllers in enterprises must be approved by the higher departments concerned. Like Hohhot City, economic commissions and responsible departments at various levels should examine the situation in grass-roots units and seriously deal with those who obstruct and attack quality controllers.



ANHUI FORUM ON SECOND-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW172341 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Developing party rectification work in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates was the main theme of a provincial forum on party rectification held from 7 to 9 November by the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Attending the forum were Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Shi Junjie and Xu Leyi, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Guangcai, Niu Xiaomei, and Zhao Baoxing, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; and Hou Yong, member of the Standing Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Also present at the forum were (Ma Honglin), deputy head of the first inspection group for east China of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and other members of the group. Others attending the forum were deputy secretaries from various prefectural and city CPC committees in charge of party rectification; secretary of the Jiashan County CPC Committee and concurrently director of the county's party rectification office; and heads of provincial party rectification work liaison groups stationed in various prefectures and cities.

Comrade Huang Huang delivered an important speech at the forum. Other speakers were Comrades Shi Junjie, Xu Leyi, Hou Yong, Zhao Baoxing, and (Ma Honglin). Comrades Xu Leyi and Hou Yong presided over the forum. The forum participants made a serious analysis of the current situation of party rectification work in the province. They held that positive results had been achieved in the first stage and the first part of the second stage of party rectification. They also pointed out that the second part of the second-stage work had a good beginning, and there was a good general trend in the development of party rectification. They said that all prefectural, city, and county CPC committees had already done a lot of work in this regard, and their achievement must be fully affirmed.

It was urged at the forum that party committees at all levels should achieve a unified understanding of party rectification work, the necessity for the party to manage its affairs well, and the need for strict party management in line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. They should seriously examine party rectification work in their respective localities and units and overcome the tendency of issuing general directions for all cases. They should keep to the principle that the party should manage its affairs well and see to it that all party organizations undertake the responsibility for the work at their respective levels. Leadership by issuing general directions for all cases should be changed. Principal responsible comrades of CPC committees should personally grasp the party rectification work and solve major questions concerning this work.

The forum participants studied how to make a success of the second part of the second-stage party rectification. First of all, they said, it is necessary to study in depth the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the documents on party rectification and to strive to achieve ideological unity. Second, serious effort should be devoted to comparison and examination in accordance with the requirements in the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the party Constitution. In doing comparison and examination, it is imperative that we give prominence to the work of rectifying party style and insist on meeting standards. Last, we must excel in the work of rectification and correction. In particular, serious efforts should be made to correct unhealthy practices among party cadres of leading organs. Some cases should be seriously dealt with.

It was also pointed out at the forum that in the course of party rectification, attention should be paid to investigating and dealing with big and important criminal cases. It is imperative to act in the spirit of eliminating all evils to strike hard at economic crimes in order to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and the reform of the economic structure. The forum reiterated the need to firmly grasp the investigation and verification of the three types of persons.

In addition, the forum had a serious discussion on party rectification in districts and townships. According to opinions expressed at the forum, the basic requirement in this regard is to wholeheartedly help and educate grass-roots cadres and party members to raise their ideological consciousness and political quality. In conducting party rectification in districts and townships, it is imperative to take a very prudent attitude and to avoid perfunctoriness, rashness, and abruptness. This work should be done in a step-by-step manner where conditions are ripe, and it is necessary to guard against rushing headlong into mass action in all localities at the same time. In those districts and townships where party rectification has already begun, it is necessary to use them as experimental points. Efforts should be made in those places to strengthen leadership, acquire experience, and study the policy to be adopted.

#### HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES 11 NOV JIANGSU PLENUM

OW150931 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee ended today. During the session, the participants seriously studied the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and discussed and approved in principle the proposal of the provincial CPC Committee for the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development and the main tasks for 1986. They further unified their understanding, clarified their tasks and heightened their confidence. It was a session of unity and determination.

A plenary meeting was held this morning and a resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution expresses firm support for the proposal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development, the partial readjustment of the members of the central leading organs, and the important speeches made by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee at the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The resolution also pledges to firmly implement the various tasks outlined by the National Conference of Party Delegates. During the session, Nanjing and 12 other units introduced their experiences in urban reform, opening to the outside world, promoting economic work, carrying out party rectification, and building spiritual civilization. Comrades Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian and Sun Han expressed their opinions on the main points of work in light of the general tasks set by the provincial CPC Committee for 1986.

At the conclusion of the session, Comrade Han Peixin delivered a speech. Touching on economic and reform work for next year, Comrade Han Peixin said: We have heavy tasks ahead of us in carrying out economic work and reform in various fields next year. We are convinced that we must pay particular attention to the following three points: First, we must firmly implement the proposal of the Chinese Communist Party for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development and the requirements set at the discussion meeting on economic work held by the State Council. We should control the scale of fixed investment. Second, cadres at all levels must truly concentrate their efforts on demonstrating economic and social results.

Third, we must adhere to the orientation of reform and implement various reform measures. In addition, we should perform well all work linked to reform measures.

Comrade Han Peixin also spoke about the need for further solving various problems in agricultural production to ensure its all-round and stable development. He called on various cities and counties to conscientiously sum up their experiences and lessons, perform their tasks in a practical manner, and study how to solve both the problem of developing productivity and the problem of readjusting relations of production in order to infuse the peasants with even more enthusiasm in developing agricultural production. He called on party committees and governments at various levels to further strengthen their leadership over agricultural production through ideological, organizational and other work; effectively reduce the burden of the peasants; and provide real assistance to some poor areas and households in order to improve their situation at the earliest possible opportunity.

#### SHANDONG SECRETARY WRITES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK140003 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] QINGDAO XINXI HUABAO [QINGDAO INFORMATION PICTORIAL] recently carried an article by Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, entitled "Transform a Closed Economy Into an Open One." The article states: At present, Shandong, as well as the fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, is confronted with the historical task of how to transform a closed economy into an open one under the guidance of the open policy. As a coastal province, Shandong should accomplish work in two fields in order to realize this historical task. First, we should enthusiastically develop horizontal economic cooperation with fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and, in particular, the inland areas. Under the guidance of the state plan, we should proceed from the spirit of learning from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses; make mutual progress; bring into play our advantages; take the whole country into account in developing various forms of mutual support, cooperation, and coordination; and closely link Shandong's economy with the national market. Second, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, we should enthusiastically develop economic cooperation, technological exchanges, and trade contacts with the rest of the world in order to gradually expand the relations between Shandong's economy and international markets.

Comrade Liang Buting's article says: Shandong has a good foundation, wide prospects and rich material and technological advantages for developing economic cooperation with outside areas at home and abroad. Last year the province's total industrial and agricultural output value reached 77.28 billion yuan. This ranks the province third among the 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and makes the province one of the important bases for production of agricultural products in China. So Shandong is called a cotton and grain storehouse in north China, a home of temperate zone fruits, and one of the three big vegetable gardens in the world. Last year the total industrial output value reached 45.62 billion yuan, ranking the province fourth in the country. The output of such principal industrial products as crude oil, coal, generated energy, gold, electrolytic aluminum, cement, glass, chemical fertilizers, tractors, and heavy-duty vehicles places the province in the front ranks in the country. Shandong is the largest gold production base in our country as well as a key base for energy resources and building materials. So far our province has established fine trade contacts with more than 140 countries and regions in the world, and has good prospects for rapidly developing foreign trade.



The article says: In 1984, our province fulfilled all important targets set in the Sixth 5-Year Plan 1 year ahead of schedule. The major targets of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is being formulated, are to lay a good foundation for pre-fulfilling the doubling task by 1 year and for achieving the second doubling task, which will start from 1990; to enable some major industries to make technological breakthroughs; and to advance the people's livelihood from having adequate food and clothing to being fairly well-off. The article says: At present we have extensively discussed the issues of overall cooperation during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period with entrepreneurs from many countries. The priorities in our tentative plan are as follows:

1. We should import technology and equipment in order to accelerate the technological transformation and progress of old enterprises.
2. We should apply advanced domestic and foreign technology to vigorously develop overall utilization and the intensive processing of agricultural and sideline products.
3. We should use our rich petroleum resources to vigorously develop the petrochemical industry.
4. We should strengthen energy construction, vigorously develop the power industry, and comprehensively use coal resources.
5. We should make the most of our varied and rich building materials to vigorously develop the building materials industry.
6. We should accelerate the development of the coastal areas and beaches and vigorously develop scientific research on marine work and the aquatic products processing industry.
7. We should make the most of our advantages in possessing rich natural resources and convenient sea transportation to vigorously develop foreign trade.
8. We should develop the tourist trade.

In his article, Comrade Liang Buting also stated that Shandong has made encouraging progress in conducting external economic and technological cooperation and exchanges. The Qingdao and Yantai City economic development zones started construction at the beginning of this year. Basic facilities are under development, such as electricity, water, gas and heating supplies, communications, and roads. Simultaneously some standard factory buildings and public facilities are under rapid construction. These factory buildings are expected to preliminarily be completed by the end of this year.

Our province, particularly Qingdao and Yantai, is full of attractions and has favorable conditions for opening to the outside world. Over the past year the two cities have conducted about 100 transactions directly using foreign capital, involving more than \$200 million. Businessmen and industrialists from dozens of countries have conducted practical investigations and held discussions on cooperation with Qingdao and Yantai. Recently, contracts on another group of items were concluded and signed. In order to accelerate the pace of using foreign capital and importing technology, we will adopt further measures providing more convenient and favorable conditions for foreign traders in order to advance external cooperation and exchange to a new stage.

GUANGDONG IMPRISONS HONG KONG COUNTERFEITERS

HK150613 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1508 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Report by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Xie Jianxu: "Story of How Two Criminals Who Sold Counterfeit Hong Kong Dollars Were Arrested"]

[Text] A few days ago, two middle-aged men from Hong Kong, one fat and the other thin, stood long faced and crestfallen together with a few of their accomplices in China, in the dock of the Guangzhou City Intermediate People's Court, listening to the solemn verdict of the chief justice. In this criminal case of trafficking in counterfeit Hong Kong dollar banknotes, Hong Ying and Wen Jirong from Hong Kong were given sentences of 12 and 9 years imprisonment respectively for fraud and trafficking in contraband.

Hong and Wen were previously unemployed Hong Kong residents. In September 1983, they were sent by a member of the underworld in Hong Kong named Chuang, and by others to travel from Hong Kong through Shenzhen to the mainland, to specialize in the criminal activity of trafficking in counterfeit Hong Kong dollar banknotes. On the morning of 2 October that year, on the second floor of Yayuan Guesthouse in Shenzhen, a few Hong Kong travelers deliberately avoiding the company of others, specially selected a small corner table in the restaurant and sat down to drink tea. On the table there was a half portion of a 10-dollar Hong Kong banknote covered by two packets of Winston cigarettes. The fat man among them time and again looked impatiently at his wristwatch and glanced around with his beady eyes.

The appointed time came. A man dressed Hong Kong style appeared and came over to speak to them. First he fixed his eyes on the torn banknote and the two packets of cigarettes, then he talked to them in code words. Finally, he took out a half piece of a 10-dollar banknote. The two men matched the two halves and found they matched exactly, making a complete piece. Next, the fat Hong Kong resident followed as the man left the restaurant and went to a bus stop. There the man put the "goods" that he had brought from the Hong Kong underworld -- two bundles of counterfeit Hong Kong banknotes -- into the fat Hong Kong resident's briefcase.

That fat Hong Kong resident was the crafty Hong Ying. Not wanting to risk bringing counterfeit banknotes across the border with him, he had used underworld members to bring the banknotes to Shenzhen and then hand them over to him. Carrying these counterfeit banknotes, he then went to stay in a certain guesthouse in Guangzhou, but he dared not receive the man who was to take these banknotes at the guesthouse. He waited until midnight and then went stealthily to a certain crossroads and personally handed the banknotes to Deng Yongsan, a criminal from Guangzhou City.

Later, Hong Ying and another Hong Kong resident, Wen Jirong, once again took counterfeit Hong Kong dollars from Shenzhen to Guangzhou and handed them to Deng Yongsan. In all, they carried a total of 223,000 Hong Kong dollars in counterfeit banknotes. After Deng Yongsan received delivery of the "goods," he searched around for buyers. At the same time he distributed banknotes to his accomplices. However, for over 1 month, they could find no way to dispose of these banknotes -- not even one piece of the over 200,000 dollars. The criminal became impatient and finally made a reckless move. One of the criminals took a brand new 1,000 dollar counterfeit banknote to buy goods at a shop in Fangcun, an area far from the business center of the city. When he exchanged the banknote for foreign exchange certificates, the highly vigilant money changer spotted the forgery, caught him and sent him to the public security department. The public security department cracked the case by following the clues and finally arrested Hong Ying and all his accomplices.

GUANGDONG RADIO STRESSES WINTER CULTIVATION

HK150525 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Gain Fresh Understanding of the Winter Strong Points and Seriously Promote Winter Cultivation"]

[Excerpts] Guangdong, situated in the tropics and subtropics, enjoys mild winters suited to the cultivation of a variety of crops. Getting a good grasp of the favorable autumn and winter season, taking full advantage of Guangdong's natural strong points, doing a good job in winter cultivation, and raising the multiple-crop index are of great importance in speeding up the development of agricultural production in the province. There have been several major developments in winter production in Guangdong since liberation. However, in the new situation, winter production has slackened somewhat in many places, and the sown area has been reduced each year, with large tracts of land lying fallow and wasted in the winter. To understand afresh the importance of winter cultivation and to revive and develop it constitute an important item of work currently facing us. We must get a good grasp of this.

This year there are even more favorable factors for making a success of winter production compared with previous years. First, in the second half of the year, the province has implemented the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee, and straightened out the guiding ideas on developing economic construction. The whole party has a clearer and sounder understanding of vigorously promoting agriculture. Second, as a result of instituting last winter and spring the system of extending land contracts, the peasants have become more and more anxious to invest labor and capital in the land. The peasants are demanding, and willing to use and nurture the land. Third, this year the late rice crop was hit by many natural disasters such as typhoons and torrential rain, and there was a big drop in grain output in many places. The masses are urgently demanding to recoup the loss through vigorous winter cultivation.

Hence, so long as we seriously strengthen leadership, provide appropriate guidance, and carry out organizational mobilization, we can certainly do still better in winter cultivation this year. We should strive to sow more than 10 million mu of winter crops this year, and in particular strive to grow more winter grain. We must clearly realize that Guangdong has always been rather short of grain. Due to the relatively great readjustments carried out by ourselves this year, plus the impact of typhoons and rainstorms, there was a big decline in grain output. We must therefore grow more grain crops this winter. At the same time, basing our efforts on developing commodity production and in light of market needs, we must actively develop production of crops of high economic value and also of traditional indigenous products.

STATE COUNCIL OFFICE MEETS ON SHENZHEN DEVELOPMENT

HK131212 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Li Tongbo: "Shenzhen Should Strive To Build an Export-Oriented Industrial System With a High Degree of Adaptability"]

[Text] The State Council's Office for Special Economic Zone Affairs held a discussion meeting on developing outward-oriented industry in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone between 6 and 10 November in Shenzhen. Responsible comrades from 18 central industrial departments and units attended the meeting. They seriously discussed and studied ways to develop export-oriented industrial enterprises in Shenzhen. This meeting fully demonstrated the care and support of the party central leadership and the State Council for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.



At the meeting, Shenzhen Deputy Mayor Zhou Xiwu, on behalf of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee and the city government, briefed the meeting participants on the situation in industrial development in the special economic zone and the city authorities' preliminary plan for industrial development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Zhou Xiwu also told them about the problems related to policy coordination that must be urgently solved. Responsible people of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, the Ministry of Astronautics Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, the State Science and Technology Commission, the China Nonferrous Metals Industrial Corporation, the China National Petrochemical Corporation, the China Automotive Industry Corporation, and the China State Shipbuilding Corporation also made speeches at the meeting. They discussed questions of orientation and priorities in the development of an export-oriented industrial structure in Shenzhen and discussed relevant policies. They also put forward many useful opinions on developing export-oriented industry in Shenzhen.

The meeting participants held that Shenzhen has achieved gratifying results in construction in the past 6 years. The special economic zone has developed 36 square kilometers of land, has built a rather good investment environment, has attracted a great deal of foreign investment, has built more than 700 factories, and has exported more than 200 products to international markets. The achievements made in such a short period are indeed impressive. However, it must also be noted that the special economic zone has not met the requirements of acting as "four windows" and developing "two sectors" as laid down by the central leadership. At present, the special economic zone should advance to a higher level in its development. They also pointed out that Shenzhen should give full play to its advantages of proximity to Hong Kong and implementing some special policies in order to rapidly develop its export-oriented industry, and should continue to improve its investment environment, develop economic links with domestic and overseas areas, do a good job in construction of infrastructure, strengthen the training of workers, and develop international markets for its products and open more export channels so as to establish an outwardly-oriented industry system with a high degree of adaptability as soon as possible.

Shenzhen City CPC Committee Secretary Liang Xiang and Shenzhen Mayor Li Hao attended the entire discussion meeting and made speeches. Comrade He Chunlin, director of the State Council's Office for Special Economic Zone Affairs gave a concluding speech.

#### SHENZHEN MAKES PROGRESS AS EXPORT CENTER MODEL

HK160628 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Nov 85 p 2

[By Chen Weimin]

[Text] Shenzhen -- Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has been making steady progress in industrial production and as a model for an export-oriented centre, it has a bright future, according to a spokesman of the Shenzhen Municipal Government. At a press conference held on Thursday afternoon, Qu Hua, vice secretary general of the local government described the current situation in building up an export-oriented industrial centre as "getting good initial results." He said that the industrial output value of the first seven months of this year totaled 2.04 billion yuan, an increase of 60.6 per cent over the same period last year. The output value of joint-ventures, co-operations and enterprises solely with foreign funds comprises 56.8 percent of the total.

Qu told the press that the rise in percentage of export products and export-oriented enterprises is the new feature in Shenzhen's industry. Total sales from exports made by the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone's industry for the first nine months is up to 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$192 million), 500 million Hong Kong dollars (\$64 million) more than that of the whole of 1984. Statistics also show a sharp rise in foreign investment in the 122 joint ventures, co-operations and enterprises. Total investments in the three types of entities amount to 4.2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$538 million) for the first seven months this year, an increase of 6 times over the same term of last year. Some 900 million Hong Kong dollars \$115 million have already been put into use. There are 33 projects with over 10 million Hong Kong dollars (1.28 million) each.

#### LIAOWANG CITES HAINAN LEADER ON ISLAND PROSPECTS

HK170351 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Mandarin 0310 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Meng Qingping, a responsible person of the Hainan Regional People's Government, said recently when interviewed by a LIAOWANG reporter that Hainan Island will not change the policy of opening to the world just because of the incident of importing and reselling automobiles last year. Hainan today is even more open.

He said that speeding up the development and construction of Hainan is an important policy decision of the state in carrying out the general principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. As before, the government at all levels in Hainan and the enterprises and departments will provide most favored treatment in welcoming Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and entrepreneurs from all countries to invest in Hainan and take part in developing the island.

Meng Qingping, 49, is a mining engineer. He was appointed deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee in 1982. He said that the lesson of the incident of reselling imported automobiles will make people more able and wise. "We now understand what we should do and what we should not. Having achieved this, basing our efforts on further opening up and carrying out the necessary readjustments to certain imperfect policies in order to block loopholes will not only help promote the healthy development of opening up and building Hainan, but are also essential measures for protecting the proper interests of investors."

He said that, since the CPC Central Committee and State Council issued a decision on developing and building Hainan in April 1983, the island has scored great achievements in construction and a relatively good investment environment has been prepared. According to his introduction, Hainan Island has now completed 15 key infrastructural projects, and 8 more will be completed this year and put into production or use. There has been a marked improvement in internal and external communications and transport, since the expanded Haikou Airport can now take large airliners. As a result of the smooth progress in expanding and improving the ports of Haikou, Basuo, and Sanya, some new passenger and freight wharves have been put into operation, increasing the passenger handling capacity of the ports by 120,000 a year and the freight handling capacity by 330,000 tons a year. The construction of microwave telecommunications links and automatic telephone dialing in the cities has made such internal and external links more convenient than before. A number of medium and high-grade hotels and restaurants, public transport and other tourism installations are being completed and brought into use.

YANG RUDAI ADDRESSES SICHUAN JOURNALISTS FORUM

HK130919 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] From 6 to 10 November, the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department held a work forum on journalism in Chengdu, in accordance with a decision of the provincial CPC Committee. The forum studied and worked out plans for propagating in depth the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. The forum was attended by responsible comrades of the province's newspapers, radio and television stations, and departments concerned. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Xu Chuan, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the forum and made speeches.

In order to propagate in depth the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and to give full play to the role of newspapers, radio and television stations in building the two civilizations, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee stressed:

First, the undertaking of journalism is the mouthpiece of the party and the government. At the same time, it must reflect the aspirations of the people. This requires it to play the march but not the lullaby. At present, we should report the good situation and resolutely give priority to reforms. Only thus can we impel the people forward and make contributions to building the two civilizations.

Second, journalists should strengthen their concept of party spirit and correct party work style. They should proceed from the public interest when considering all matters. They must seriously study Marxist theory, and observe and solve problems from the dialectical materialist point of view. They should get down to realities for investigation, and excel at discovering and propagating the advanced people who emerge in the course of building the four modernizations, so as to promote the two civilizations.

Third, we should propagate our work in a down-to-earth manner while focusing on social results, which should be taken as the criterion.

The participating comrades believed that in order to propagate the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we must do well in the one task of strengthening the building of the journalistic contingent itself. We should improve the ideological and professional quality of staff of newspapers, radio and television stations, as well as their study of Marxist theory. At present, they should study well the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and arm their thinking with the spirit of the documents so that the educators are first being educated in an in-depth way. We should adopt effective measures to strengthen the ideological and political quality of the province's workers in journalistic units. We should enforce discipline and strengthen their concept about the party and its policies. We should also guard against such erroneous tendencies as individualism, anarchism and liberalism so as to run the newspapers and radio and television stations in a better way.



I. 18 Nov 85

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHWEST REGION

NEW LEADERSHIP APPROVED FOR XIZANG REGION

OW172036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Lhasa, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- It was announced by the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee that the leadership of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has been readjusted with the approval of the CPC Central Committee.

Wu Jinghua is appointed secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, and Redi (Tibetan nationality), Duojiangrang (Tibetan nationality), Ba Sang (Tibetan nationality), Mao Rubai [3029 1172 2672], Dan Zeng (Tibetan nationality) and Jiangcun Luobu (Tibetan nationality) are appointed deputy secretaries. The readjusted Standing Committee of the autonomous regional CPC Committee is composed of nine Standing Committee members. Their average age is 49, which is 5.7 years younger than the average prior to the readjustment. Five of them have received a college education.

The party Central Committee also approved the readjustment of the responsible comrades of the Xizang Autonomous Regional Advisory Commission and the Xizang Autonomous Regional Discipline Inspection Commission. Zhang Xiangmin is appointed chairman of the Advisory Commission, while Ba Sang is appointed secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission.

WU JINGHUA LAUDS XIZANG ANNIVERSARY PREPARATIONS

HK130955 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 12 November, the preparatory committee for celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region solemnly held, at Lhasa Theater, a meeting to commend distinguished units and sum up experiences in the celebration. The meeting praised the outstanding collectives and individuals in the celebration activities.

The meeting was attended by cadres and workers of the regional and Lhasa parties, government organizations, and units; fighters of the regional military district organizations and units attached to Lhasa; and fighters of the regional People's Armed Police Force. Also present were responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the regional military district, and Lhasa City. They included Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Ba Sang, Mao Rubai, Duojiangrang, Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Dan Zeng, Song Xiyang, Hou Jie, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Lhunzhub Tabkai, Pu Qiong, Jipu Pingcuocideng, Jiang Hongquan, (Zhang Shaosong), and Yang Youcai.

Vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC, including Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jimhong Gyancan Puncog, Danzeng Jiacao, Huokang Suolang Bianba, and Gongbasa Tudeng Jihan, also attended the meeting and sat on the rostrum.

The meeting was presided over by Duojiangrang, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the regional government.

CHENG MING ON PLANNED STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

HK170540 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese Extra Edition 16 Nov 85 pp 3-7

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ping: " Storm Threatens the Whole Country -- University Students Organize Ties To Plot National Mass Demonstration on 9 December"]

[Text] An Urgent Document -- An Emergency Warning

Not long ago, the CPC issued an urgent document to convey an important message: Some people intend to stir up trouble throughout the country around the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement." These people have established ties everywhere and are making preparations for their action. In order to meet this challenge, which is the most serious one since the fall of the gang of four, the CPC has put forward a series of measures to be implemented by its cadres.

This is an emergency warning as well as an unusual and important piece of news. I have been trying to find out the whole truth on the basis of this sketchy information.

The two sides are indeed confronting each other with their swords drawn. Since the anniversary of the "18 September Incident," some students at Beijing University have continued with their activities and established ties both on and off the campus. On the pretext of marking the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement," these students, including some young members of various student organizations, have formed a core organization to be responsible for establishing ties throughout the country. Subsequently, they dispatched representatives to various parts of the country to establish ties with the university students there.

The Establishment of Ties Throughout the Country and the Three Slogans

They have raised the following three slogans:

- 1 Protest against bureaucracy and unhealthy tendencies;
2. Be against those who seek wealth and power by betraying their country; and
3. Combat liberalization.

Outwardly, these three slogans are not wholly different in spirit from those raised during the original "9 December Movement." In 1935, the Japanese stepped up their aggression against China and a national disaster was imminent. In the midst of all this, the KMT and the CPC were engaged in a civil war. The situation was so serious that the people strongly called for an end to the civil war between the two parties and cooperation between them in resisting Japanese imperialist aggression. Influenced by the CPC, the students at Beijing University initiated the "9 December Patriotic Movement" with a view toward fighting the Japanese and saving the country. Now some students have raised the slogan of "Being against those who seek wealth and power by betraying their country." It seems that their aims are directly related to those of the "9 December Movement." In the past, the CPC always described the "9 December Movement" as patriotic. Thus, today, when students mark the 50th anniversary of this movement and raise slogans which are identical in spirit with those raised in those turbulent years, the CPC has difficulty censuring them for doing so. This certainly shows how smart these students are.

Staging a Nationwide Mass Demonstration

In the opinion of CPC reformers, these slogans raised by the students run counter to the current reforms and the policy of opening up the country. The slogan of "be against those who seek wealth and power by betraying their own country" likens the policy of opening up the country and the introduction of foreign capital of "seeking wealth and power by betraying one's own country" and the "deeds of Li Hongzhang". Deng, Hu, and others absolutely cannot tolerate this.

In particular, these students have asked to be allowed to stage a mass demonstration on the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement." Deng and Hu can tolerate this even less. It has been reported that shortly after the students in Xian and Beijing staged their mass demonstration, the CPC Central Committee Secretariat called a meeting to convey the views of the top authorities: Apart from the patriotic feeling expressed by the students, all the things said in their big character posters and mass demonstrations are things we do not agree with. What we must do is prevent unrest from spreading to various corners of the country.

#### Party Papers Express Worries About a "Second Cultural Revolution"

At present in the country, many workers and intellectuals are complaining about some cadres, the increase in prices, and the decrease in real income. Even the party's newspapers have to admit this openly. Given the intensification of problems, mass movements such as mass demonstrations can easily become a match used by people to set a whole pile of firewood ablaze. The incident that took place in Hungary in 1956 was a result of a peaceful demonstration staged by 2,000 students in Budapest to protest the policies adopted by the Rakosi administration then in office. All this led to a great tempest, great bloodshed, and great unrest that shook the whole world. In the course of its reforms, Poland did not effectively solve its economic problems, with the result that there was a shortage of goods and materials and prices went up. All this led to the birth and development of Solidarity. Zhongnanhai considers all this to be a reflection of its own situation as well as something terrible. Thus, the CPC cannot afford to take all this lightly.

An article entitled "Will the History of the 'Cultural Revolution' Repeat Itself?" which was published in YANGCHENG WANGBAO, expressed the author's surprise at the existence in some parts of the country and some units of practices similar to those that existed during the "Cultural Revolution." The article criticizes some people for imitating the practice of "starting a revolution by kicking away the party committee," which was quite popular during the "Cultural Revolution;" for departing from the party's leadership; and for doing things in an unrestrained manner.

#### The Public Security Departments Are Watching Closely

In order to prevent stormy events from taking place, the public security departments have been ordered to watch closely the activities organized by students, and 10 cadres have been sent to Guangzhou by the Ministry of State Security.

So far, I have not heard about any students being arrested. At present, the CPC mainly tried to guide the students.

A document issued by the CPC Central Committee advises the secretaries of provincial and city CPC committees to talk with students personally. The document requires the provincial and city leaders to investigate the students' ideology, listen to their opinions, and then to carry out effective ideological work at the institutions.

The document also sets demands on ideological work, requiring those responsible for this work to discuss the situation on the basis of facts, to reason with people, not to indoctrinate, and not to force their views on others.



The document stresses the need to discuss such problems as the opening up policy, prices, party style, and so on, and to correct the students' "erroneous, extreme views."

#### The leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee Initiate Dialogues With Students One After Another

On hearing about the situation, the provincial leading cadres immediately set to work. Recently, the leaders of various provinces and cities have been particularly busy. They are already preoccupied with economic problems. Now, despite their heavy daily workload, they still have to spare some time for handling student problems personally. Thus it can be seen that the CPC is extremely sober-minded about the series of potentially undesirable consequences of the activities organized by students to mark the "9 December Movement" and that it pays close attention to all this.

In Beijing, some municipal and central cadres personally went to the "forefront" to conduct ideological work among students. Since then, Secretary Xing Chongzhi of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, Secretary Xiang Nan of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, Secretary Lin Ruofu of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Secretary Li Lian of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, and leaders of other provinces and cities have successively visited various institutions of higher learning and, in accordance with the instructions issued by the central authorities, carried out ideological work by holding face-to-face talks with students. On 29 October, a commentator's article in RENMIN RIBAO summarized the leading cadres' experience in direct dialogues with the masses, pointing out that in addition to doing the basic work of conducting investigations, we should first treat others as our equal and not put on airs and, second, we should be sincere and not speak guilefully.

#### Working at the Institutions and Dining in Their Mess Halls

During this period, some leading cadres tried to show that they are concerned about the masses' standard of living. For example, on a certain weekend, secretary Hu Jintao of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee dined with students at Guizhou University's mess hall. When the students reported to him about the small number of extracurricular activities and about their poor quality, he spoke to the responsible persons of the CYL Committee on the campus, telling them to more frequently discuss problems with the students and to organize more healthy activities suitable for young people in order to help the students to relax when their classes are over. When he was a student, Hu Jintao was very enthusiastic about recreational activities. He sang "I Am Crossing the Grassland on Horseback," which was very popular in the 1950's, in his sweet voice. During his visit to the dormitories and mess hall of Heilongjiang University, he gained an understanding of such problems as the frequent power failures in winter, the shortage of coal gas, and the inadequate shuttle service, about which the students frequently complain. He stayed at the university and worked there. He invited the responsible persons of the departments concerned to the university to discuss the problems. Finally, the responsible persons of the departments responsible for power and coal gas supply promised to ensure an adequate supply of electrical power and coal gas. In addition, a work meeting of governors decided to give some money to the university to buy a school bus.

#### Taking Great Pains To Appease the Students

In his speech at a national meeting of institutions of higher learning, Li Peng, vice premier and chairman of the state Education Commission, said that since schools are for training people and since the training of people is impossible without other support services, work concerning the running of mess halls is of particular importance.

If living conditions are poor at the schools, the students' studies will be affected. Thus, party committees at all levels, including provincial, city, and district party committees, should help the schools properly run their mess halls.

By helping students solve practical problems and by mixing with them, the CPC leaders remind us of how CPC fighters carried water and chopped firewood for the masses before the founding of the country. One can indeed say that they are taking great pains. Some people ask: Why can't the senior officials be so nice at other times?

#### A Forum of Students of Institutions of Higher Learning Tried To Persuade the Students

In addition to letting the leading cadres of the provinces and cities personally conduct ideological work among students, with the help of the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Students Federation, the CPC called a forum attended by students of institutions of higher learning. Those who attended the forum on invitation included student representatives from Beijing University, Qinghua University, China People's University, Beijing Normal University, China University of Political Science and Law, University of Science and Technology of China, and Tianjin University. At the forum, the students were asked "to take the overall situation into consideration, to abide by discipline, to resolutely endorse the policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee on reforms, revitalization, and opening up the country, and to contribute to the development of the excellent situation and to safeguarding the political situation characterized by stability and unity." All this implies that first, the students should not participate in the mass demonstration on the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement," and second, they should combat those activities detrimental to stability and unity.

#### FAZHI BAO Warns University Students

If the dialogues between the provincial and city CPC committees on the one hand and university students on the other are considered to be a mild measure, one must then conclude that the views produced by CPC propaganda machines, the newspapers run by CPC political and legal organs in particular, are not so mild and patient in tone. For example, the commentator's article published in ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO on 14 October says: "Citizens must exercise their democratic rights and freedom within certain limits. If they exercise their rights within legal limits, this is permitted and protected by law. However, once they have gone beyond these limits, they have violated the law and they will not be protected by the law." The article illustrates this point by the following example: A person who unintentionally or intentionally foils by various means the policy of opening up the country and revitalizing the domestic economy has infringed on the interests of the people and the state. If one blindly rejects foreign things without a clear understanding of the historical conditions and of our trade policy of exchanging for goods in short supply on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, then one's "patriotic" sense is nothing but "narrow nationalism."

Shenyang's FAZHI BAO has also published a commentary entitled "Education About the Legal System at the Universities Brooks No Delay." This commentary even more severely criticizes university students. It says that the increasing crime rate is attributable to the absence of legal knowledge among university students. Crimes committed by university students are classified as follows: 1) selfishness resulting from their pre-transformed bourgeois ideology; 2) foolishness resulting from their lack of legal knowledge and from their unwillingness to acquire such knowledge; and 3) degeneration resulting from their lack of correct thinking and from their desire for pleasure.

The commentary says that these three types of crimes have the following two things in common: First, they are characterized by the absence of correct ideals and second, they are characterized by the absence of a legal sense. Obviously, FAZHI BAO is warning university students from a "legal" point of view.

#### The CPC Also Organizes a Rally To Mark the Occasion

In order to foil some Beijing students' plan for a nationwide mass demonstration, with the help of the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation, and the All-China Students Federation, the CPC Central Committee has distributed a circular on marking the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement." According to this circular, on the afternoon of 8 December, there will be a rally in Beijing to mark the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement." Some central leaders will appear and deliver important speeches at this rally. In addition, various provinces and cities have also started various activities and begun giving the people a "patriotic education" and an "education about ideals, discipline, the situation, and policies." Regarding "patriotism," the "circular" once again stresses the CPC viewpoint -- patriotism means cherishing the party. According to the circular, young students "should have a clear understanding of the situation, take the overall situation into consideration, and contribute to safeguarding the current political situation, which is characterized by stability and unity. In particular, they should profoundly understand that the party's leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the correct political orientation of student movements in China. Today, in carrying forward the tradition initiated by the '9 December Movement,' they should earnestly accept the party's leadership, resolutely endorse the policies and principles on internal and external affairs adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and regard their implementation of the party's lines and their steady advance with the party as their most important patriotic move." The above simply means that the establishment of ties throughout the country to stage a "9 December mass demonstration" is a nonpatriotic move to disregard the party's leadership.

Obviously, the purpose of the rally organized by the CPC to mark the 50th anniversary of the "9 December Movement" is to counter the mass demonstration organized by some students.

Some Beijing citizens jokingly said: "On '9 December,' there will be exciting scenes." Others are more serious, saying: "If the two events take place at the same time, certainly there will be trouble." Still others predict that the mass demonstration will not materialize, because the authorities have taken precautionary measures.

Between now and "9 December," there is about a month's time. The political tension is exerting an impact on the sensitive minds of Beijing citizens. People are wondering about the backgrounds of those students who intend to stage the nationwide mass demonstration.

Some people are of the opinion that these students are backed up by the conservatives. Others have gone so far as to suggest that the movement is being plotted by the conservatives behind the scene. Of course, there are people who disagree with them and suggest the students have planned this on their own. However, many people share the following three opinions:

First, the "9 December" mass demonstration to be staged by the students is intended as a challenge to Deng, Hu, and Zhao. Chen Yun's speech at the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee had a great impact among students. The three slogans raised by the students agree with some of Chen Yun's viewpoints in spirit. However, does Chen Yun want the students to stir up trouble?



Second, the acceptability of some of their ideas is still debatable. It is understandable that they should call for an end to various political, economic, and social malpractices. However, some of the main viewpoints adopted by the conservatives are indeed out of date.

And third, whatever the backgrounds of the students may be and whether or not their move to organize a nationwide mass demonstration is backed by the authorities, their activities and the measures adopted by Deng and Hu can somewhat mirror the intensifying contradictions between CFC "conservatives" and "reformers."

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISPUTES ON SPECIAL ZONES VIEWED

HK170134 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese Extra Edition 16 Nov 85 pp 9, 10

[Article by Ling Lu: "Disputes in RENMIN RIBAO"]

[Text] There has been an argument about the special zones ever since they were set up. RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lin Li acknowledged in an article recalling newsgathering in Shenzhen that within RENMIN RIBAO there are people who support the special zones and the policy, and also those who take an opposite view. This made Lin Li, who agreed with the special zone policy and admires special zone construction, feel unhappy. What follows is Lin Li's "record" of newsgathering.

#### Good Article Shot Dead by Pistol With Silencer

Since Shenzhen became headline news, I thought that this represented public support for Shenzhen. Naturally, it was also an affirmation of the special economic zones [SEZ]. Hence, I thought, this is all right now; there is no need to be restrained in writing articles about this in the future; there is no need to fear the wolf ahead and the tiger behind, I can boldly and freely engage in the exploration I am pursuing.

But I was wrong.

The window that had been opened was very soon closed again. The shadow of "do not write reports on typical examples of experimentation" appeared before me again.

What happened next was this: On 22 April, RENMIN RIBAO carried its second report on two "criminal elements" in the Shenzhen branch of an electronics company.

In May and June, RENMIN RIBAO reporters Comrades Cui Xiaotong and Shi Xinhua came to Shenzhen to gather news. They wrote an article entitled "Useful Attempt in Practicing the Open Policy," which made an all-round and systematic review of Shenzhen's construction achievements and explained that the SEZ experiment was useful. Raising the matter to the plane of theory, they also praised the Shenzhen SEZ as a victory for the open policy. The article presented facts and arguments; its contents were rich and its viewpoint clear-cut. No matter from which angle you looked at it, this should have been described as a good article. However, when the article was sent on to the higher authorities, it was blocked. Leaders in charge of economic propaganda neither nodded nor shook their heads; they made not a sound. A pistol with a silencer killed this good article. It was just as effective as a pistol without a silencer.

#### The Theory That "Shenzhen Should Not Be Commended"

The reporters department held a meeting in July. The reporter stationed in the province (Guangdong) criticized my report on Shenzhen. Criticism is actually a good thing, and I sincerely welcomed it.

What was incomprehensible was that the critic used really extraordinary logic. He said that I was playing the advocate. Moreover, because I was playing the advocate, I had pushed him into the position of playing the critic. It was after I had listened to everything he had to say that I knew that by playing the advocate, he was referring to reporting on achievements and singing praises. In his view, far from being commended, Shenzhen ought to be exposed and criticized. In his speech he also cited instances of smuggling, tax evasion, speculation, illegal sales of cement, and so on in Shenzhen. By going to Shenzhen and reporting on cracking down on economic crimes, he was playing the role of an upright person and a critic.

Despite the criticism and accusation, I remained calm, setting out the facts and speaking reason. I said, within a week, the editorial department has reported on economic crimes in Shenzhen and also on its construction achievements. This is a gratifying change in RENMIN RIBAO in discarding metaphysics and getting back to presenting things as they really are. This is very great progress and completely correct. I gave this high evaluation and sincerely appreciated it. I said that in common with other places in the country, there is a solemn struggle in Shenzhen and also shameless trickery. As reporters for the party paper, we should praise the achievements and expose the ugly things. Second, in our society there are some people playing advocates, some playing critics, and some playing villains! As for me, I can only play modest parts, not elaborate ones; I cannot sing opera like Mei Lanfang.

Why Not Report That Guangzhou Prices Are Like A Bolting Horse?

Another point in his criticism was that I had said that prices in Guangzhou were running wild like a bolting horse and people were terrified by the frightful prices of commodities. "You, Lin Li, are not bothered about the people's daily life. You stick around Shenzhen singing its praises. People cannot understand this." I said that I was just passing through Guangzhou, and had no reporting mission there. You live in Guangzhou, and you are a reporter stationed in Guangdong. You are right on the scene and familiar with it. Would it not be even better for you to write a report on prices in Guangzhou?

Not long afterwards, at another meeting of the reporters' department, another reporter gave some views. He said that the report on Shenzhen was "padded," and he cast particular doubt on the figures for import of foreign investment. The strange thing was that he said again and again that this was the view of the departments concerned in Shenzhen City and did not represent his own view. After he had finished speaking, he added the old saying: "Correct mistakes if you have made any and guard against them if you have not." ... A drizzle is certainly much more comfortable than a deluge.

"Are the Special Zones Still Special?"

In Shenzhen, I examined all the material on investment by foreign businessmen. I was able to get hold of charts of statistics and records dating back to the beginning, and I read them all. I also noted the name and company name of a Hong Kong businessman who had invested HK\$100 million, together with what kind of construction he was engaged in and its location. I also got the date the contracts had been signed and who represented the two sides. I only used a small part of this material in my report. Most of it I did not use. It was at this moment that I discovered that this material was extremely valuable. Pleasantly surprised, I hurried to open my bag of materials and study anew the data on investment by foreign businessmen. I read it carefully and also summed it up and sorted it out, and soon had penned an investigation report. Delightedly I added the title "The Facts of Hong Kong Businessmen's Investment in Shenzhen."

The investigation report was dispatched to the reporters department, where it was quickly taken to the composition room. A "proof" soon appeared. I found out then that whatever the disputes or arguments, the editorial department was serious and earnest on questions of principle, without the slightest ambiguity. Did not the fact that a "proof" appeared so quickly represent trust in and support for me? I felt consoled and also proud. In a happy mood, I went about my business of reporting on Shenzhen with even greater care.

A Document "101" appeared with the crackdown on economic crime. This increased the scope of duties on exported goods to a level higher than expected, and the power of approving imported investment was all concentrated in Beijing. Even to import one car or one television set, one would have to apply to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The document proved in particular that SEZ's were no exception to these rules.

"Is the special zone still special?" was the question asked in Shenzhen.

"How can the flexible measures be flexible?" Zhuhai was asking.

"Is it in fact retraction or opening up?" was the question asked by the whole of Guangdong.

"Agricultural exports are duty-free the world over, with the aim of encouraging exports. Are we not restricting exports by raising duties?"

#### Hong Kong Businessmen on Tenterhooks

Vice Premier Chen Muhua came to Shenzhen to inspect, tour, visit, and hold meetings. Two secretaries of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee accompanied her throughout.

The mayor and vice mayor of Shenzhen City tagged along behind. They hoped to find out the spiritual essence of Document "101" and also the way it had been produced. Of course, they needed still more to know how to implement it, whether they could be flexible, and whether there were exceptions.

When Beijing sneezed, Hong Kong immediately caught a cold.

Under the threat of deepening gloom in the economy of the Western world, the sensitive businessmen of Hong Kong and Macao were hanging on tenterhooks. They immediately concluded that China's open policy had reached the limit and would be retracted.

People in Hong Kong and Macao who had been preparing to invest in Shenzhen suddenly halted all their moves. Contracts that had been verbally promised in the new year had their signing repeatedly delayed. Some people floated trial balloons, saying that they wanted to withdraw their investment from Shenzhen and divert it overseas. They spoke plausibly and at length to the effect that "I can never throw my money into the Pacific Ocean!"

I then withdrew the investigation report I had written on "the facts of Hong Kong businessmen's investment in Shenzhen," whose "proof" had already appeared.

#### Label: Preacher of Capitalism

On 23 August, an internal publication of RENMIN RIBAO carried the first installment of material on those two "criminal elements" in the Shenzhen branch of the electronics company.

On 24 August, the second installment of this material was carried.



A chilly storm was blowing.

Some people chuckled and whispered that I was "a preacher of capitalism."

The label was in their hands. How could I stop them from chuckling and whispering?

From Lin Li's record, we can see that even in the relatively open RENMIN RIBAO there are people who regard Shenzhen as a part of the capitalist world. This is obviously a big mistake. If RENMIN RIBAO behaves in this fashion, what can one say about the CPC organs, which act as chieftains of the conservatives?

This means that forces opposed to reform and the open policy exist everywhere and must not be underestimated.

DEPUTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES SHENZHEN PERFORMANCE

HK150441 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 24

[Text] Shenzhen, China's testing ground for the free market system, is right on course, in spite of problems of management, accounting and lack of skills. This assurance was given yesterday by the zone's top industrial manager to set at rest some doubts on Shenzhen's viability. The deputy secretary general of the municipal government, Mr Qu Hua, said: "The basic policy of turning the zone into an export-oriented city has been reaffirmed by the central authorities. The zone's performance over the last five years has been recognised by the central authorities. Beijing officials have said that the whole country should support the zone," Mr Qu told a specially convened press briefing in the Shenzhen Government Building. Mr Qu also gave a frank appraisal of some things that had gone wrong in the zone.

Some officials were lining their own pockets and some others just did not keep proper accounts of funds or the movement of goods. Some accounts showed unusual expenditures on entertainment and travel, Mr Qu added. He said that all the people involved in these crimes would be punished and the money recovered from them.

China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, had been an enthusiastic supporter of Shenzhen. Of late, he has been less certain about the zone's prospects. This has led to concern outside China and within the zone. Because of this, Shenzhen officials have seized every opportunity to explain the success of the zone. The State Councillor in charge of special economic zones, Mr Gu Mu, is visiting Shenzhen next month. Mr Gu is scheduled to review the zone's performance and to map out development plans. He is expected to insist on higher standards, so that quality goods can be exported to increase foreign exchange earnings. Mr Gu will arrive at about the same time as Shenzhen embarks on a second phase of self-appraisal. Mr Gu will also personally look into instances of economic crimes.

Mr Qu said that there was an acute shortage of skilled workers in the city. "We plan to set up schools to train people. One of the training centres being suggested will be run by the Ministry of Electronics Industry." Asked about other areas of development in Shenzhen, Mr Qu said that the priority now was to direct foreign investments to traditional industries such as textiles and food processing.

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